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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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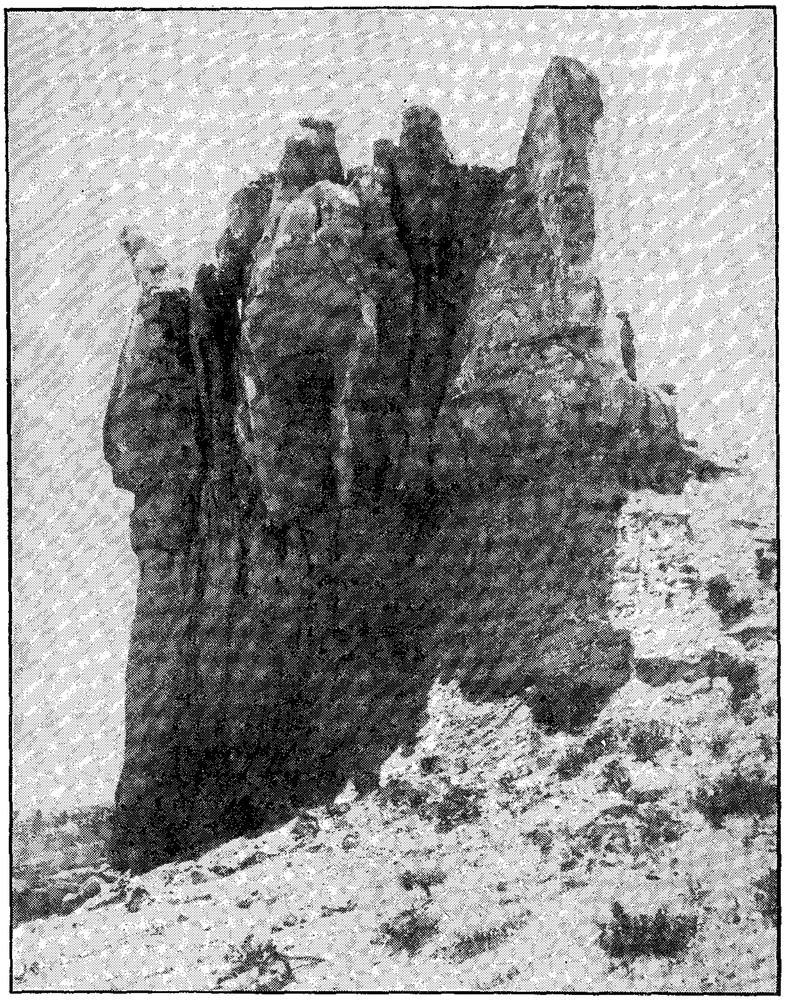
SINISTER SHADOWS BEHIND THE OIL SCANDAL

IS OIL GAINING SUCH A POSITION of dominance in this republic that it thinks it can dictate to both political parties, buy high executive officials of the Government, bend legislation to its own ends, and silence the criticisms of the press? And are other "big interests" perhaps at work at this moment in quarters of which the public at present has no suspicion? These sinister suggestions are made or hinted at in much of the testimony brought out by the Senatorial investigating committee's probe of the naval oil-reserve leases and in hundreds of editorials commenting on this investigation. They are implied by the alleged efforts of a "hush brigade" in Washington to halt or limit the inquiry on the ground that it is furnishing "the radicals" with fresh ammunition; and they are explicitly charged by many commentators. Thus Senator Robert M. La Follette, insurgent Republican from Wisconsin and author of the resolutions under which the investigation is being made, declares that the Fall incident "is but an isolated case among many involving high officials of the Government and revealing conditions of graft and corruption at Washington of the magnitude of which the public has little or no conception."



International Newsreel photograph

THIS IS THE FAMOUS "TEAPOT" ROCK

From which the Teapot Dome oil-fields in Wyoming derive their name. It measures about seventy-five feet from the base to the top. The projection at the left, farthest from the spectator, is the "spout" of the teapot.

As quoted by a Washington correspondent, Senator La Follette goes on to say:

> "It is my deliberate judgment that, if the Congress of the United States will discharge its duty and investigate these conditions fully and impartially, it will be revealed that organized wealth, represented by such men as Sinclair and Doheny, has for many years, under Democratic and Republican administrations alike, controlled the Government of the United States through precisely the same methods, of subversion of government officials, as were pursued in the naval oil-reserve 'grab.'
>
> "I assert that these charges are as easily susceptible of proof as the charges incorporated in my speech in the United States Senate on April 28, 1922, in which it was argued that the naval oil-reserve leases should be investigated.
>
> "The plundering of the people and of the Government has not been confined to the Republican party nor to the present Administration."

In similar vein a Progressive Democrat, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, addressing the Senate on the Teapot Dome scandal, says that the important thing about it is the revelation "in successful operation" of "that heretofore intangible thing called by Theodore Roosevelt 'invisible government' and by Woodrow Wilson the 'invisible empire.'" To quote this Massachusetts Senator further:

> "That it existed intelligent and progressive people have long affirmed; that it succeeds in shaping legislation, in directing political policies, and in securing appointments from administrative officials has been freely asserted.
>
> "Those who heretofore were reluctant to believe can no longer challenge or deny its existence.
>
> "Invisible government, the curse of American politics for nearly half a century, has baffled the progress of our free institutions; it has repeatedly nullified the solemn verdict of the people recorded at the ballot box. Surreptitiously it purchases the talents of men of influence in all political parties to espouse and promote its greedy and selfish ends. It supports corrupt, not party, politics.
>
> "If it can not control it purchases or seeks to destroy the press that dares to oppose it. It invades even the pulpit.
>
> "It knows neither Democrat nor Republican. It writes

into political platforms meaningless phrases to cajole the voters.

"It knows only one party—the party in power. Its objective is to win the approval and sanction of those in authority. It discards its victims when they are out of power with Neronian mercilessness.

"The backers of this paralyzing influence in government, disclosed in the present scandal, have been bolder and more brazen since wealth formed itself into great organizations of unchecked greed and selfishness to control and exploit the natural resources of the nation and gouge the unorganized masses of this country.

"These concession and privilege seekers yield to the popular Government only when they must to stem defeat. They have successfully opposed humane and progressive legislation for years and have granted the people their rights only when the people have overthrown them.

"Mr. President, the present situation *demands patriotic, not partizan action.* These disclosures are in vain if they do not stir us to a realization of the absolute necessity, if we are to preserve democratic institutions and maintain the confidence of the people in the Republic, to rid our political parties and this Government of these sinister influences."

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"LIKE A SOLDIER"

Owen J. Roberts, chosen by President Coolidge to succeed Silas H. Strawn as special counsel for the United States in the oil-reserve lease cases, says he is going to take up his task "*like a soldier shouldering a gun.*" He and Atlee Pomerene, states a Washington dispatch, "have been given *unlimited authority to handle the* oil prosecutions as they see fit."

Among the crowding sensations and rumors that have been loosed by the naval oil-lease investigation are the admissions of two newspaper proprietors that they received from oil interests sums of money apparently altogether out of proportion to any avowed service rendered; the charge that even our foreign policy and our treaties with foreign Powers, particularly the Colombian Treaty, have been directly or indirectly dictated by our oil interests; and the rumor of a $1,000,000 "slush fund" contributed by the big oil men to cover the speculations of high Washington officials. Correspondents report that "politics is palsied and shaking in its boots"; and Senator George H. Moses (Rep.) of New Hampshire stated in a New York address on February 13, that he "could name a dozen Senators who are provided with information and the necessary corroboration that will show that there are many more who have been spotted with this flood of oil." This information, he said, "can not be stifled and is bound to come out." Moreover, "those yet unnamed are greater in number and of more consequence than the ones already involved."

"It is impossible to keep up with the charges and countercharges in the oil scandal," remarks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.). The Topeka *Capital* (Ind. Rep.) notes that, "oil seems to have a special faculty of spreading out its corruption"; and in the Rochester *Post Express* we read:

"The deplorable thing is that this instance of bribery and of profiteering at the cost of the people is not alone or singular. Bribery is everywhere at work. The virus has infected every part of the body politic. It poisons the courts, the legislatures, the Congress and, in this case, the Cabinet ministry.

"The political immorality which has forecast the decadence of nations throughout all history is beginning to rear its head in our own United States. The vast wealth produced annually by the people is an inexhaustible source of plunder, and the plundering never ceases, day or night. We are all plundered alike when we work or play, when we wake and when we sleep. No one escapes and the poor and the hard-working are robbed as ruthlessly as the well-to-do.

"This constant profiteering, this constant plundering is based upon bribery, direct or indirect, of accessible politicians. It could not exist without the control of some of the people's representatives in the National, State, county and municipal Governments by the profiteers and plunderers.

"The profiteers, these plunderers, exercise that control.

"Sometimes they exercise it by direct bribery, by so-called loans, by certificates of deposit, by making money for their political or judicial friends, by carrying them in stock deals in which they can not lose and are sure to win.

"Sometimes these public plunderers exercise that control by financing election expenses of candidates and by contributions to the political bosses who hand out nominations.

"With these profiteers, with these public plunderers, with these venal political bosses, politics is a business in which bribery and 'pull' are capitalized at millions upon millions.

"They look upon politics and public trusts as nothing but huge sources of profits and plunder—and if they heard any one speak of patriotic duty and public integrity they would have to go to the *dictionary to find what the words meant.*

"They speculate in the people's representatives in order to plunder the people's property.

"Their practise is exactly that of the burglars who bribe servants to leave a door or window open while the family is asleep or absent.

"This Teapot Dome scandal is only one revealed example of thousands that exist. It is a convincing illuminating exposure of conditions that are wide-spread."

Another Hearst paper, the New York *American*, calls upon "the reputable leaders of the oil industry" to "cast out the bribers":

"The time has come when the oil industry should publicly repudiate those who have disgraced and besmirched it and imperiled its good standing in the eyes of the public.

"The organ of this repudiation should be the American Petroleum Institute, a great association formed for the purpose of protecting the interests and representing the ideals of the oil industry.

"If ever its interests needed protection, and if ever its ideals needed assertion, it is now. Every day that these self-confessed bribe-givers and corruptionists remain as prominent members of the Institute and on its committees, they tend to transmit their taint to the associates who tolerate them. Continued toleration will soon be looked upon as an evidence of tacit approval; silence will be taken to give consent.

"The American Petroleum Institute can not contend that these men have not had a fair hearing. They have had repeated hearings before the Walsh committee. Every responsible oil leader in private condemns them. Every responsible oil leader knows that these men have done more to discredit American business and weaken American confidence in popular government than any men in our history.

"The Senate of the United States has read Denby out of office, tho he is not a proven criminal, but only a dupe of those who were.

"The American Petroleum Institute, the Senate of the oil business, should read out of office those of its members who have proven themselves unworthy of association with the honest American business men who dominate the industry."

What, asks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "is the most evident, spectacular, and striking feature of the outburst over the oil reserves?" "Is it not," it continues, "the revelation of panic created among numbers of political leaders and their immediate followers who ordinarily do not show much concern for exhibitions of public impatience or anger?" Here, contends *The Monitor*, is a remarkable revelation of the power of the public conscience:

"It is doubtful if the oldest inhabitant in Washington remembers a time when there were such marked exhibitions of fright as have been patent lately at the national capital. Party leaders, calming down somewhat in the face of the courageous demeanor and action of President Coolidge, have shown the plain signs of political terror.

"Of what have these politicians and oil company men been afraid? Of nothing whatever except an aroused public conscience and the power of public opinion stirred to action. If the politicians wish to preserve and strengthen their party organizations, they must remember that there is such a thing as a public conscience.

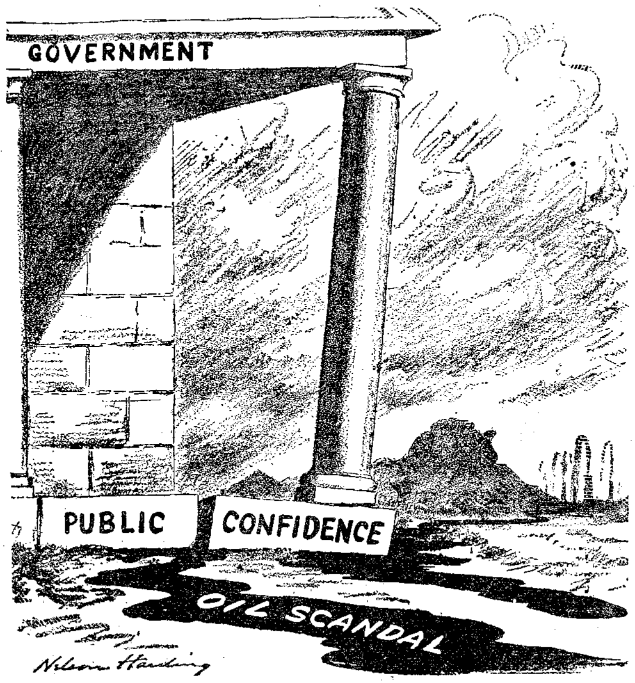
"If the people at large, the women voters, the millions of church members, really want high morality and efficiency in official life; if they really want world peace instead of war; if they actually prefer the reign of good-will and fair dealing in both national and international affairs, they can get them all quickly. How? By demanding them, and by letting those servants, to whom they have intrusted their public interests, know constantly that the individual and collective consciences of the nation are not dormant, but are alert and ready for action."

In this connection the Charlotte *Observer* feels like giving wider circulation to a remark made by the editor of a small publication, called *Charity and Children:*

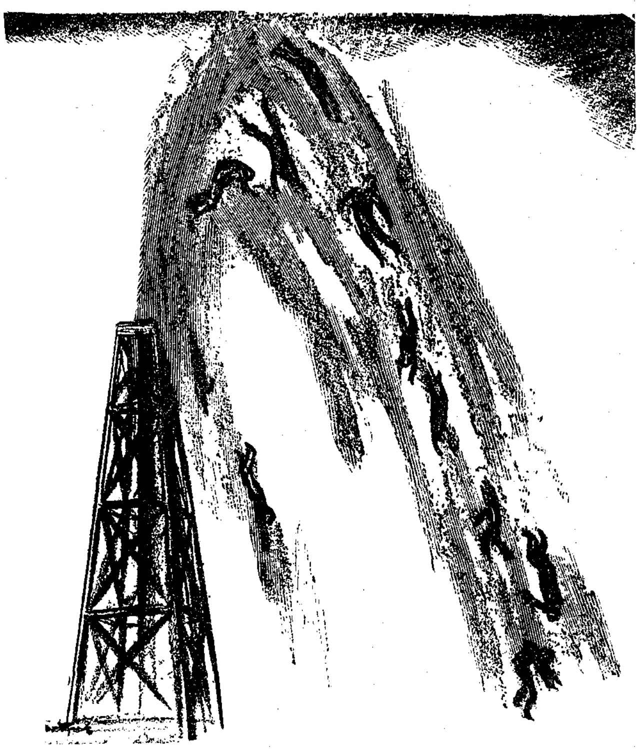
"The very indignation that the faithlessness of a few officials has aroused from sea to sea, is very good evidence that the public sentiment of the country is on the side of honesty and uprightness, and so long as the people are honest they will have honest government."

All signs, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "now point to a political campaign this year in which great emphasis will be laid on cleanness and decency in government, with actual economic issues in the background. Problems of taxation, bonus, foreign affairs and others that have loomed large in the recent past are now undoubtedly being minimized in comparison with personal character and freedom from suspicion." In short, we are told, "the absolutely urgent demand at the moment is the selection of upright and unimpeachable men of principle and good character by all the party groups." Senator Walsh, of Montana, who has been so conspicuous in unearthing the oil scandals, concludes an article in the New York *Times* with the warning, "all our laws, all our watchfulness, will be vain unless the moral fiber of the nation is preserved."

But the dark side of this revival of the public conscience, as several editors point out, is that "the public," in the Syracuse *Post-Standard's* words, "is inclined to be unfair to-day toward all who are associated with oil." A small paper in Michigan, the South Haven *Tribune*, sees in the outburst of accusations a sort of "political lynching bee," and in our metropolis the New York *Tribune* is moved to protest against the "prevalence of mob spirit" in Washington:



UNDERMINING
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



GUSHING
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"The present oil hysteria began in a partizan hue and cry among the Democrats of the Senate. The proceedings started calmly enough under the leadership of Senator Walsh, who for weeks performed an admirable public service in uncovering the facts as to Senator Fall and the leases of oil-lands. One could almost mark the day on which the proceedings turned from a fair-minded investigation into a yipping pursuit of partizan blood in the best traditions of a Southern lynching.

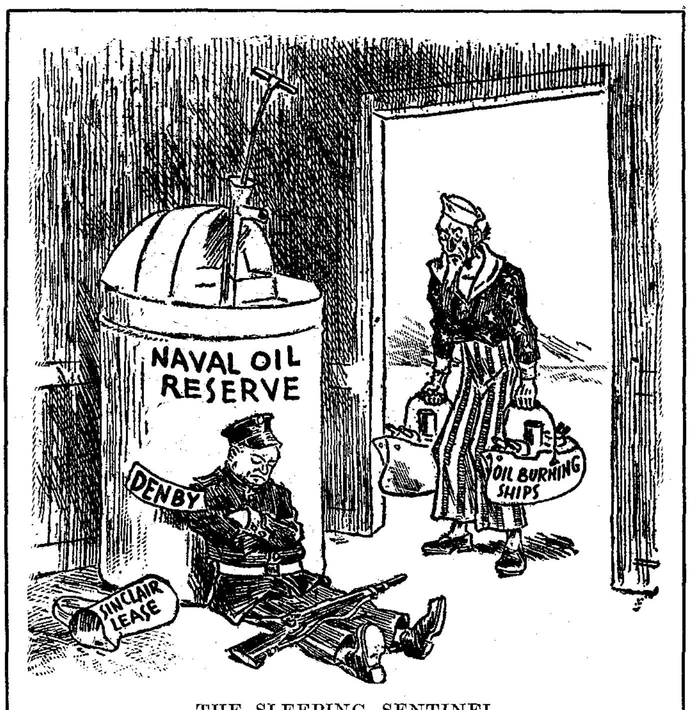
"There were reaction and hesitation on the Democratic side when the trail led to Mr. McAdoo's door. But the lynching spirit was too intense to be downed. The wildest charges began to be bruited about. No one above ground or below ground was beyond the reach of innuendo.

"The truth, the whole ugly truth, must be brought out. But let it not be exaggerated by partizan outcry or malicious gossip. When that truth is all revealed we are confident, and we think the American people are confident, that corruption will prove as exceptional as Mr. Coolidge asserted it to be. In the meantime every level-headed citizen can do a public service of wartime importance by upholding the hands of the President, by setting his will and word against unsupported rumor, and by facing every mob of lynchers with a calm refusal to be stampeded into forgetting the rules of common decency to one's fellow men."

Reports that the disclosures already made, and rumors of more sensational ones, were having a detrimental effect on business have been carried to the White House and have led to reassuring words from the President. Mr. Coolidge is not quoted directly, but an Associated Press dispatch summing up his views credits him with believing that business is in a generally healthy condition and that the American people can safely feel that the great bulk of the country's business is carried on without any suggestion of wrong-doing. It is said to be "the opinion of Mr. Coolidge that there should be no fear on the part of business men generally, that many of the rumors spread about as a result of the oil inquiry will be found without basis, and that the country may look forward to the coming months hopefully and without fear, either as to prosperity in business matters or as to the regular normal functioning of the Government."

DENBY OUT, BUT NOT DOWN

IN MAKING THE FIRST BREAK in the Cabinet President Coolidge inherited, Secretary Denby asserts that he leaves not through any consciousness of wrong-doing in connection with the oil leases, or unfitness for office, but solely to relieve the President of embarrassment. As one correspondent puts it, "he is still willing to fight to save his own honor," but "he would just as soon fight outside the cabinet as in." He gives Congress time to start impeachment proceedings before he leaves office; he challenges investigation, and expects vindication. The one point upon which there seems to be nearly universal editorial agreement is that the Secretary has acted for the good of the Coolidge Administration, Republican and Democratic journals agreeing that the resignation "is politically helpful to the President, and helpful to his party." When President Coolidge says Mr. Denby's "honesty and integrity have not been impugned," the press do not for the most part dispute the point. But editors do differ in estimating the fitness, or unfitness, of Mr. Denby for the office he leaves after three years of service. The most thoroughgoing defense of the Secretary—which is in line with statements recently made by the Secretary himself and by his friends—is offered in dialog form by a business daily, the New York *Commercial:*



THE SLEEPING SENTINEL

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

> "Was Secretary Denby, as head of the Navy, charged with safeguarding the interests of the United States?
>
> "Yes.
>
> "Did he find there were no supplies of oil at Pearl Harbor available for the use of the Navy in case of war?
>
> "He did.
>
> "Is it fair to believe that he thought that it was his duty, as a Secretary of the Navy, to provide such supplies as quickly and as cheaply as possible?
>
> "Yes.
>
> "Did he have the legal right to lease the government oil lands?
>
> "Yes.
>
> "Did he make an advantageous lease, the terms of which are very favorable to the Government?
>
> "Yes.
>
> "Has the Navy, as the result of that lease, now on hand and ready for instant use a supply of oil?
>
> "It has.
>
> "Where is the oil?
>
> "In tanks at Pearl Harbor, where it can be taken for use on a moment's notice.
>
> "Are the facts set forth as above the real and vital factors in this whole oil controversy?
>
> "They are.
>
> "Have they been considered up to now?
>
> "Not at all, so far as can be determined from the reports of the proceedings at Washington. The whole investigation has been political in character, and whatever of good has come to the Government from the foresight of Secretary Denby in recommending a lease of the oil reserves on terms advantageous to the United States has been obscured by the hullabaloo created by politicians seeking to advantage themselves."

But while Mr. Denby's motives, integrity and honesty are unquestioned, and while "the legality and wisdom of making the leases are still an open question," the regular Republican Boston *Transcript* feels that it would be embarrassing to all concerned for Mr. Denby to remain in the Cabinet during an investigation of these leases under the direction of the President. Besides, "as a private citizen he will be available as a witness and can testify with far greater freedom than as the head of an executive department and as an adviser of the President." On the other hand, the truth of the matter, as it appears to the Democratic New York *World,* is that Denby is leaving because of "his glaring unfitness to be Secretary of the Navy." This is the way *The World* argues:

> "Without Denby's personal and official cooperation Fall would not have acquired control of the naval oil reserves in Wyoming and California or obtained President Harding's assent to the transfer, of which the legality now is questioned. Without Denby's consent Fall would not have been able to close the oil leases and contracts to Sinclair and Doheny. Denby approved and signed the papers prepared by Fall, and his name is coupled with Fall's in all the transactions."

The Senate resolution of February 11 calling for Mr. Denby's resignation, "may have saved Mr. Denby for a few days," thinks *The World,* in view of the President's refusal to acknowledge the Senate's right to dictate to the President on such matters. But on February 17, Mr. Denby wrote to the President offering his resignation "as of the date of March 10." These two sentences in his letter stand out:

> "I fear that my continuance in the Cabinet would increase your embarrassment.
>
> "It will always be a gratifying thought to me that neither you nor any one else has at any time advised me to resign."

In accepting the resignation, President Coolidge said:

> "I am conscious that you have tendered it from a sense of public duty. It is with regret that I am to part with you. You will go with the knowledge that your honesty and integrity have not been impugned."

In a statement sent to the press on February 18, Secretary Denby laid his case before the country, in part, as follows:

> "I challenge investigation before any unprejudiced tribunal. My actions to safeguard the interests of the Government and the Navy were undertaken openly and in good faith and were based upon the best obtainable information. It has not been proved, nor do I believe it can be proved, that my action was not beneficial both to the Government and the Navy. The Senate had known of these leases for nearly two years, and yet had done nothing to stop them until the passage of the Walsh resolution.
>
> "My own vindication and that of the Navy Department will come with the proper ventilation of all questions connected with these leases in the impartial courts.
>
> "As a private citizen, if I have committed any offense against the law, I am still subject to action. I am able to fight my own battles, but I can not fight slander protected by senatorial immunity. No one more than I can more deeply deplore fraud or corruption in public or private life, and where such guilt is shown it should be rigorously punished.
>
> "The President has stood up manfully for right and justice. The sportsmanlike thing for me to do is to relieve him of the further embarrassment of continued political maneuvers and partizan political trickery."

WASHINGTON'S PROHIBITION TRAGEDY

IF THE SHOOTING OF SENATOR GREENE in a running battle with bootleggers within a few blocks of the United States Capitol "does not bring the Prohibition situation to a head in Washington," declares the Troy *Record*, "nothing will." The Senator from Vermont, it will be recalled, was struck by a stray bullet in an exchange of shots between bootleggers and Prohibition enforcement officers. Moreover, we are informed by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* Washington correspondent, "this incident is not the first in which the lives of those on the streets here have been endangered by pistol battles with bootleggers." In fact, says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "this case, while conspicuous because of its victim's position, is a typical one." In the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, it "serves to call attention to the reckless use of deadly weapons by officers of the law in all our American cities," and we find this belief exprest by other widely scattered papers, which compare the streets of Washington to Mexico in time of revolution. As the Springfield *Union* remarks:

> "That a United States Senator, walking with his wife on Pennsylvania Avenue, should be brought down by a bullet from a Prohibition enforcement agent's revolver, is a sad commentary on the manner in which the Commissioners of the District of Columbia view their responsibility for the public safety, on the methods and practises tolerated, if not directly sanctioned, by the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau, and on the whole scheme of national Prohibition, with its country-wide crop of evils.
>
> "But now Congress is deeply stirred by the nation's disgrace, and something will be done, promptly, no doubt, to make the streets of Washington safer. Whether anything will or, indeed, can be done to insure better enforcement of the Prohibition Law, in Washington or elsewhere, is another question."

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THE VICTIM

Of Washington's recent Prohibition tragedy. Senator Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, struck by a stray bullet in an exchange of shots between Prohibition enforcement agents and bootleggers.

The Prohibition situation in Washington, for months a "center of criticism and controversy," to quote the *Ledger's* correspondent, is thus brought into the limelight. As this Washington observer explains:

> "The whole question has been complicated by a three-cornered dispute joined in by agents of the Prohibition unit, officers of the intelligence division of the Treasury Department and the city police. Recently police and Prohibition officials engaged in a legal battle, in which serious charges were made against members of both forces, and several on both sides were suspended.
>
> "While all of this has been in progress charges of liquor-buying by high officials and ordinary citizens alike have been on the increase. Not long ago it was announced that a list of hundreds of names of prominent bootleggers' customers had been seized in a police raid, but the superiors of those who made the raid so successfully shifted responsibility for the list that the names themselves finally disappeared entirely from public attention.
>
> "There have been repeated demands in Congress for an investigation, but every move for a public inquiry into conditions has failed for one reason or another."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, however, maintains that—

> "No question of Prohibition is properly involved in the shooting in Washington of Senator Greene by a Prohibition officer. The question, if there is any, is the recurrent question of utterly reckless shooting by officers—whether they happen to be assigned to Prohibition enforcement or to some other line of duty."

Obviously, agrees the Pittsburgh *Post*, "there should be the greatest care against shooting in the streets; the lives of the humblest as well as the highest must be protected." This is also the Philadelphia *Inquirer's* stand, while the Washington *Post* declares:

> "These shooting exhibitions smack of lawlessness in law enforcement, and register reckless disregard of the public's right to use of the highways without being subjected to deadly peril. It is well to apprehend those who violate the Prohibition Law. But enforcement officers are not warranted in carrying their efforts to violent lengths that endanger the lives of all in their path. Even if the fleeing are known to be guilty, that is no warrant for gun-play that may strike down others. It is better that ninety and nine guilty should escape than that one innocent person should be injured or killed."

The Washington *Star*, on the other hand, while admitting that the pursuit of Prohibition violators through the streets in open warfare is a "grave public danger," questions "whether there should be any slackening in the pursuit of lawbreakers or any change of method." Continues this Washington paper:

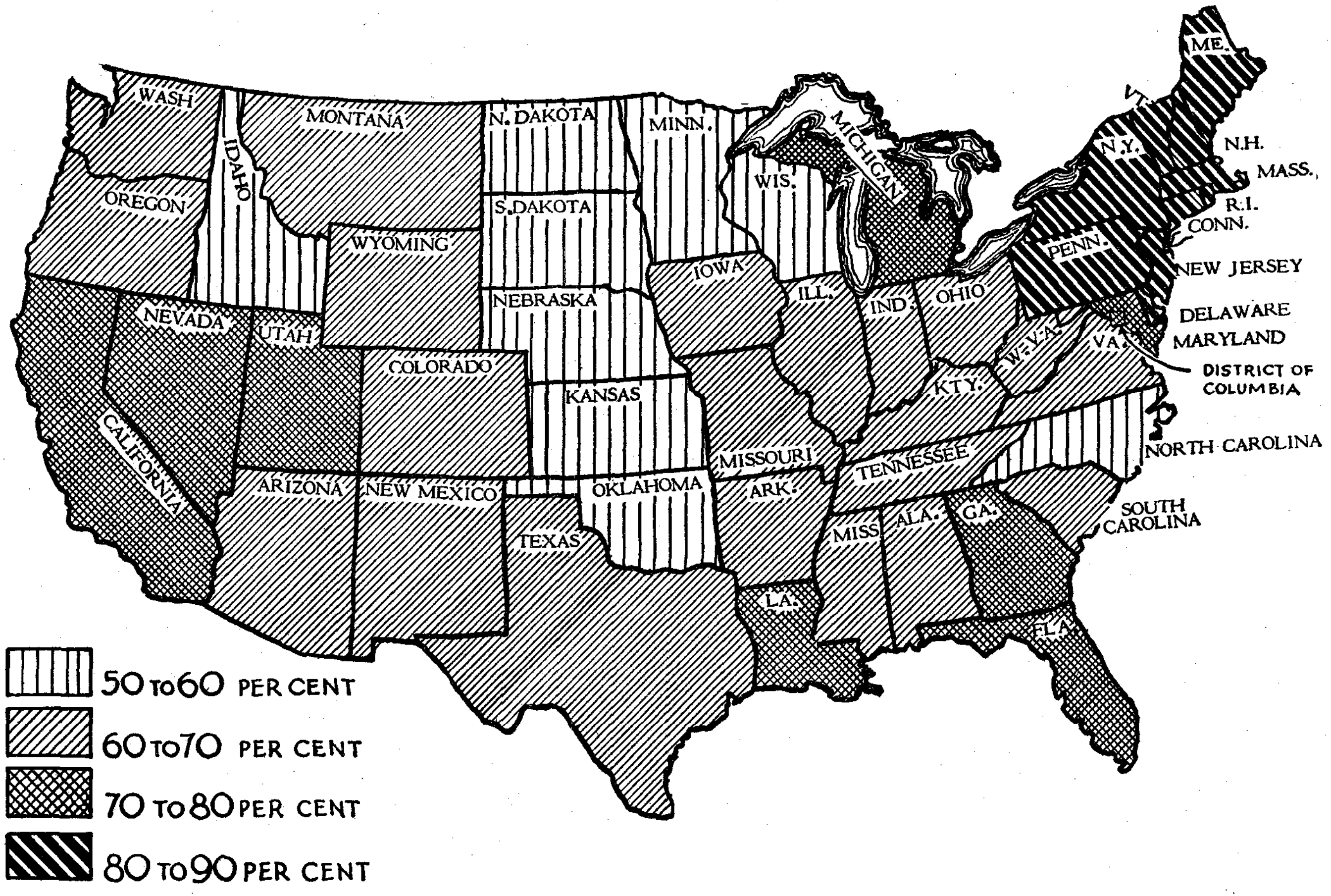
> "Perhaps the enforcement officers in this case were too 'quick on the trigger.' Possibly they showed poor judgment in firing after the fleeing violators at that particular place. But it must be remembered that they are charged with the duty of catching liquor-runners.
>
> "The chance of police shots hitting innocent people of whatever rank in life is ever present in these days of bold crime in the cities of this country. Are the police to be deprived of their arms, or enjoined against firing save in self-defense? Such an order would make for more crime, for immunity for the lawbreakers. They are bold and desperate. Apparently only the fear of death will deter them from their nefarious enterprises. Is the law to be allowed to lapse for lack of enforcement?
>
> "This case doubtless will cause a careful consideration by those in authority of the methods whereby enforcement officers are to carry on their work. It should not, however, react to check the pursuit of lawbreakers."

While the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says the question of Prohibition is not involved in the shooting of Senator Greene, the Boston *Globe* believes Prohibition enforcement directly to blame for this and other similar accidents. In fact, avers this paper, "the tide of lawlessness over the Volstead Law has reached a point where any one may be shot, anywhere, at any time." Continues *The Globe:*

> "Morning after morning, as one scans the news, he finds paragraphs telling of the gun-play incident to the enforcement, the non-enforcement and the flouting of the Eighteenth Amendment. Shots are heard at night; high-powered cars rush through the darkness; dead bodies are picked up. The explanation accepted wholesale is—'bootleggers.'
>
> "The situation has become a national shame. It admits of no delay and demands the wisest and most energetic action. No nation can exist half law-abiding and half lawless. The only choice is between a new law or real enforcement."

The New Haven *Journal-Courier* also is of the opinion that "the manner and spirit in which the Prohibition Law is being enforced is developing a counterspirit of lawlessness throughout the country." Therefore, thinks the New Haven paper:

> "A law which can produce such results as this law is producing from week to week, constantly increasing in violence, is not a law to consider with reference to its even more strict enforcement but is a law calling for reconsideration—not for the desertion of sound temperance legislation, but for the promotion of it."



HOW THE STATES ARE VOTING IN THE "DIGEST'S" BIG POLL

The shadings, as explained by the figures, show the percentage by which each State is voting in favor of the Administration's tax-reduction measure. The Midwestern section, it will be observed, is shown as the center of resistance, here as in Congress, showing the accuracy of this poll as a true index of public sentiment.

TAX-REDUCTION IN THE LIGHT OF 1,500,000 VOTES

CONGRESS, IN ITS RELATION to the mixture of tax-reduction plans now before it, may be interestingly diagnosed by THE DIGEST's big poll on the Mellon Plan. The above map puts the matter in a nutshell. The nearly white wedge of States, beginning with North Dakota and Minnesota and extending down to Oklahoma, is furnishing the center of opposition to the Mellon Plan. Radical Republicanism has gone Democratic, it appears, to the extent of backing the Democratic substitute measure fostered by Mr. Garner. This part of the country, from the first published returns in the DIGEST's poll of the nation, has shown itself even more strongly opposed than the "solid South" to the Administration's measure. With the present huge total of virtually a million and a half votes, which may be considered fairly representative of the taxation attitude of the United States as a whole, this central wedge, flanked by North Carolina on the east and Idaho on the west, is revealed as the center of opposition to Mr. Mellon and his taxation ideas.

Even here, however, it must be pointed out, the Mellon Plan has a decided majority. No State has, thus far, given it a minority vote. The question throughout the country is merely one of the size of majority which the plan enjoys.

The States which are furnishing the chief opposition, both in Congress and in the DIGEST poll, belong to several groups. It may be interesting to classify them together, in order to see how much voting influence they wield in the country as a whole, as well as how they are voting on tax-reduction.

The average vote of the nine States least in favor of the Mellon Plan—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Carolina and Idaho—is practically 56 per cent. in favor of the Mellon Plan, running from 52 per cent. in the case of South Dakota to 59 per cent. for Wisconsin, while the present percentage for the country at large is 68.7 in favor of the plan to 31.3 opposed. This group, shown as the whitest area on the map, cast 3,935,911 ballots in the last Presidential election. The group giving 60 to 70 per cent. in favor of the plan cast 12,004,343 ballots; the group giving 70 to 80 per cent. cast 3,012,114; and the group giving 80 to 90 per cent. cast 7,710,252. An interesting detail, in connection with the 80 to 90 per cent. group, shown in heavy black diagonal lining at the upper right-hand corner of the map, is the fact that New York's Democratic representatives, in spite of their State's strong leaning toward the Mellon Plan, stuck to party lines, and by their vote for the Garner Plan, assisted by the vote of radical Republicans who "broke ranks" in the West North Central States, defeated the Mellon measure in the Lower House. The division, of course, between the two measures hinges chiefly on the question of high or low surtaxes. Neither the Garner bill nor the Mellon Plan provides for the soldiers' bonus, which seemed to be so important a consideration when the question of tax-reduction was first opened up.

The percentages of the total vote, tabulated this week, for and against the Administration measure, are practically unchanged from last week, when the percentage in favor of the plan had fallen from 81.5 in the first week, to 69.03, a loss of more than 10 points. The present percentage of 68.7, showing a loss of less than half a point, as compared with the much larger descent in the preceding three weeks, seems to suggest that the poll is tending to stabilize itself. Cries of "Propaganda!" have come from several quarters where there is disagreement with the poll's indication, maintained by a million and a half ballots from all over the country, that the American electorate is for the Mellon Plan by a majority of more than 2 to 1. Publications opposed to the Mellon Plan argue that the statement on the face of the ballot, "Secretary Mellon says his plan can not be carried out if the bonus to ex-service men is paid," is intended to influence voters to desert the bonus. On the other hand, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, after quoting THE DIGEST'S explanation that "these words were included so that the voter would not be under any misapprehension as to what the plan signifies":

"An innocent bystander, speaking impartially, would say that inclusion of this illuminating comment is first-class evidence that THE DIGEST was particularly desirous of making the issue clear when its ballots were sent out. Further confirmation of this purpose is to be found in the fact that in the letter accompanying the ballot, mention is made of the fact that the Mellon Plan is not without strong opposition, and that Mr. McAdoo, Commander John R. Quinn of the American Legion, and others, find fault with it because it excludes the bonus which, they contend, can be paid without making tax-reduction impossible."

A Democratic editor, who favors the Mellon Plan is opposed to the Garner measure, takes up the cudgels in favor both of the Administration measure and THE DIGEST. He writes, in the Macon *Daily Telegraph:*

"Senator Swanson of Virginia describes the poll as 'fraudulent propaganda.' Senator McKellar of Tennessee declares that THE DIGEST is in effect 'perpetuating a fraud on the American people.'

"When, indeed, have Senators been so supercilious as in recent years? When the Bok Plan came up, a committee with an overbearing attitude was sent in to slaughter it. And now comes a poll of the people on the Mellon Plan. What the mischief have the people got to do with such private affairs of the Senate as framing and altering tax laws! Why, this is equal to a referendum! There would be no chance to mix and confuse issues whatever if our Government were to be conducted on such basis. Politics had as well go to the dogs!

"So, the cry of fraud goes up. Well, then, we throw the cry back. If there is any incidental misrepresentation going on, it is in certain political circles, composed in large part, we hope, of misled gentlemen."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.) agrees that the poll has a message for the country at large, and for certain sections of the country in particular. Moreover:

"This poll, as a representative expression of public opinion, is destined to go far beyond any straw vote previously taken.

"Such a vote can not be meaningless, even tho it be informal. As it continues to pile up majorities, Republican Congressmen and Senators may wisely consider its significance. Democratic Congressmen and Senators may ask themselves whether they can afford to disregard its warning and continue to play a foolish sort of politics that may burden their party with responsibility for the defeat of tax-revision legislation."

Dubiousness as to the action of Congress is exprest by the San Diego *Union*. "The referendum is being conducted with the utmost fairness," believes *The Union's* editor, "with the single idea of finding out what the country thinks of reduction program." However, he concludes:

"We doubt if even this expression of public opinion will influence Congress very much, tho. Intelligent Congressmen don't need the DIGEST poll, and the others probably won't read it."

On the other hand "Congress undoubtedly has its eye on this poll," thinks another editor, and the Minneapolis *Tribune*, published in the midst of a section whose Republican Representatives are deserting to the Garner Plan, concludes:

"The vote thus far in favor of the Mellon Plan is the more meaningful for the reason that, to the casual and superficial thinker, the Garner revision scheme put forth from the Democratic side in Congress is the more alluring."

THE LITERARY DIGEST POLL ON THE MELLON PLAN FOR TAX-REDUCTION

Votes Received up to and Including February 9, 1924

	Favor the Mellon Plan Votes "Yes"	*Oppose the Mellon Plan Votes "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	11,375	2,643
2 New Hampshire	5,941	1,188
3 Vermont	6,208	1,197
4 Massachusetts	46,161	6,592
5 Rhode Island	6,501	985
6 Connecticut	16,912	2,680
TOTAL VOTES	93,098	15,285
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	95,593	21,771
2 New Jersey	25,835	3,757
3 Pennsylvania	65,736	15,395
TOTAL VOTES	187,164	40,923
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	55,237	25,951
2 Indiana	34,748	20,721
3 Illinois	54,338	29,853
4 Michigan	45,720	20,047
5 Wisconsin	29,287	20,534
TOTAL VOTES	219,330	117,106
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	34,973	28,131
2 Iowa	30,868	20,689
3 Missouri	28,733	16,205
4 North Dakota	6,334	5,181
5 South Dakota	6,015	5,595
6 Nebraska	13,709	11,715
7 Kansas	22,350	16,482
TOTAL VOTES	142,982	103,998
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	12,326	5,480
2 Tennessee	9,621	5,679
3 Alabama	8,351	4,413
4 Mississippi	5,400	2,832
TOTAL VOTES	35,698	18,404
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	6,669	4,125
2 Louisiana	5,671	1,969
3 Oklahoma	14,659	11,227
4 Texas	37,576	21,071
TOTAL VOTES	64,575	38,392
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	2,275	528
2 Maryland	12,002	3,272
3 District of Columbia	5,051	1,334
4 Virginia	14,992	6,951
5 West Virginia	11,203	5,389
6 North Carolina	10,735	8,965
7 South Carolina	6,207	4,121
8 Georgia	11,087	4,459
9 Florida	9,797	3,869
TOTAL VOTES	83,349	38,888
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	5,896	2,796
2 Idaho	3,841	2,627
3 Wyoming	2,593	1,380
4 Colorado	13,509	6,444
5 New Mexico	1,792	1,094
6 Arizona	3,051	1,647
7 Utah	3,685	1,511
8 Nevada	169	54
TOTAL VOTES	34,536	17,553
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	19,933	9,838
2 Oregon	10,751	6,307
3 California	64,136	27,827
TOTAL VOTES	94,820	43,972
STATES UNKNOWN	12,325	6,253
GRAND TOTAL VOTES	967,877	440,774

TOTAL VOTES RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 9, INCLUSIVE, 1,408,651

Springfield, Missouri

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EXCLUSION OR QUOTA FOR JAPANESE?

TWO OBJECTIONS ARE URGED by Secretary Hughes against the clause in the proposed immigration law that would bar out "aliens who are ineligible to citizenship." In plain English, contends Mr. Hughes, this is aimed at the Japanese, and would violate our Treaty with Japan in the first place, and, furthermore, would exasperate the Japanese Government, and end their present friendly effort to keep their people from coming here, resulting in a seepage of Japanese across our borders that can easier be imagined than described. Instead, Mr. Hughes suggests what he believes will be a better method of regulating the number of little brown men coming into this country by placing Japanese on the same quota basis as other nations, namely, 2 per cent. of the number of their nationals already here according to the census of 1890, plus the 200 which is the minimum quota for any nation. This, Mr. Hughes points out, would allow the Japanese a quota of 246 a year—"an insignificant number," in the opinion of the Mobile *Register*. And Mr. Hughes believes that arrangement would be much more effective than the exclusion clause.

"Regarding the subject of immigration," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "there is room for argument. Regarding the manner in which the Johnson immigration bill seeks to exclude Japanese, there is none." Representative Johnson, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, we are reminded by the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, "comes from Washington. He has the antipathy of the Pacific Coast States to Japanese. But he is writing a bill for all the States, not for the Pacific Coast alone." "Our hearts go out to Japan—and so do our salesmen," sagely observes the *Ledger's* evening namesake.

The note to Representative Johnson, in which Secretary Hughes set forth the Administration's attitude toward the Japanese immigrant, closely followed an Associated Press interview with the Japanese Foreign Minister at Tokyo, in which the Foreign Minister said, in part:

> "Naturally, Japanese are disturbed over the increasing restrictions upon Japanese residents by the United States, and the proposals now before Congress for exclusion of Japanese. Sentiment apart, we fully realize that an accord and understanding with the United States would be of incalculable value to Japan."

Less than a week later Secretary Hughes wrote, in reply to Mr. Johnson's request for any representations the State Department might care to submit regarding the proposed bill:

> "In my opinion the restrictions of the proposed measure, in view of their application under the definition of 'immigrants,' are in conflict with treaty provisions. . . . The practical effect of Section 12 (b) is to single out Japanese immigrants for exclusion. The Japanese are a sensitive people and unquestionably would regard such a legislative enactment as fixing a stigma upon them.
>
> "Permit me to suggest that the legislation would seem to be quite unnecessary, even for the purpose for which it is devised.
>
> "I regret to be compelled to say that I believe such legislative action would largely undo the work of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, which so greatly improved our relations with Japan. The Japanese Government has already brought the matter to the attention of the Department of State, and there is the deepest interest in the attitude of Congress with respect to this subject. It is to be noted that if the provision of subdivision (b) of Section 12 were eliminated and the quota provided in Section 10 of the proposed measure were to be applied to Japan, there would be a total of only 246 Japanese immigrants entitled to enter under the quota as thus determined."

"Secretary Hughes is wholly right in his protest against exclusion," maintains at least one California paper, the Los Angeles *Express*. "This is a human question, rather than a legal one," declares *The Japanese-American News*, of San Francisco. "Certainly," notes the Sacramento *Union*, "Mr. Hughes has given the country something to think about." Five widely read papers—the New York *Times*, Providence *Journal*, Chicago *Daily News*, New York *World* and Springfield *Republican*—agree that the Hughes suggestion that Japan be placed on the same quota basis with other nations should receive "serious and unprejudiced consideration," to quote the Chicago paper. For, points out the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "Mr. Hughes's proposed solution of the Japanese immigration problem promises to make disarmament and peaceful cooperation in the Pacific a reality."

From that part of the Pacific near the Golden Gate and as far North as the Columbia, however, there comes protest after protest. "America should be for Americans and those capable of becoming Americans," is the burden of the San Francisco *Bulletin's* objections to the Hughes proposal, while the Sacramento *Bee* maintains that "if this Treaty is such a document as Hughes makes it out to be, then the sooner it is abrogated the better it will be for the self-respect and integrity of the United States." The California American Legion, the State Federation of Labor, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the State Grange agree in a public protest that "the Japanese Foreign Minister's appeal is an extraordinary attempt on the part of a foreign nation to influence the electorate of this country on a purely domestic question—immigration."

"May Congress have as much backbone as Chairman Johnson when it takes up the immigration bill," is the prayer of the Sacramento *Bee*. Said Mr. Johnson recently, in commenting upon Japanese immigration:

> "This is an internal, domestic problem. It is a vital problem. It concerns the future of our country. It must not be controlled by foreign-language newspapers and other alien influences."

Congressman Raker, of California, apparently fears a Japanese invasion, for he declared on the same day that—

> "Mr. Hughes's first step to put the Japanese under the quota arrangement would mean abandonment of our policy that they should not be admitted to the United States under any circumstances.
>
> "The next step would be the negotiation of a treaty abrogating the land laws of our Western States relative to land ownership by aliens. The third and final step in the proposed complete surrender of the West to the Japanese would be to naturalize them into full citizenship. If they were put under the quota law, there would be no argument against the other steps."

Apparently there is also some anti-Japanese sentiment in the East and the Central West, for we find the New York *Tribune* pointing out that "in barring all Japanese the framers of the new immigration bill have unquestionably responded to a powerful national sentiment against racial mixture." Moreover, asserts the Louisville *Times*, "to say that a bill must be changed lest it ruffle the feelings of Japan is to timidly suggest that Americans let Japan dictate American legislation." And the Cincinnati *Enquirer* would have us remember that—

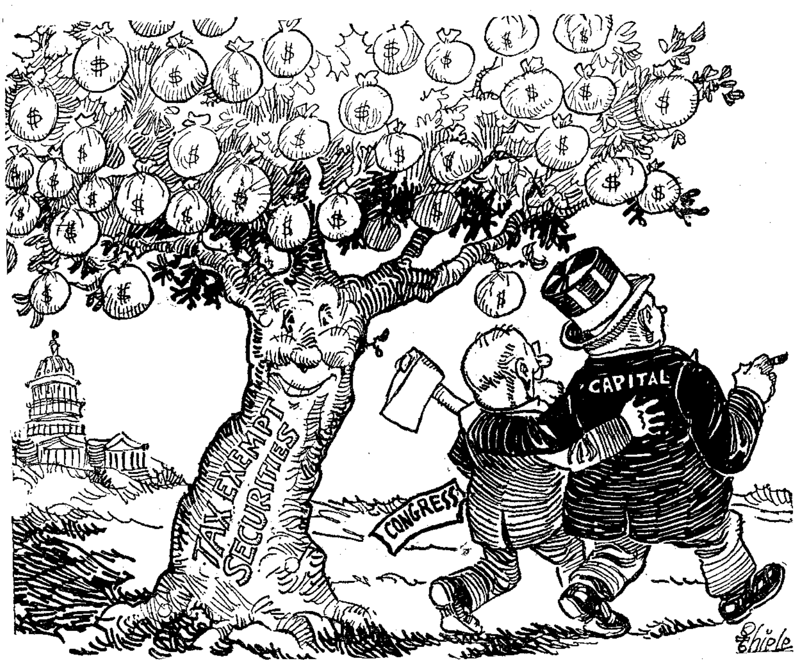
> "Whatever reasons there may be for foreign interests to charge discrimination, it must be kept in mind that immigration laws are made to protect the interests of the United States, and that entrance of foreigners into this country is a privilege to be granted, not a right to be demanded."

"It is no more disrespectful to the Japanese than to the Chinese to exclude them by name," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. "Since the Japanese are proud of being Japanese, why should their pride be hurt by our assertion that they can not become Americans?" asks the Portland *Oregonian*, which goes on:

> "The entire basis of the Japanese protest is the assumption that Japanese are singled out for exclusion. That assumption is false. The rule is general, applying to a number of nations, comprising one-half of the human race, of which the Japanese are but a fraction.
>
> "Immigration is a strictly domestic question, and Japan so regards it, for it has imposed restrictions on immigration and ownership of land by foreigners without considering the wishes of other nations."

THE "TAX-EXEMPTS" ARE STILL EXEMPT

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE is disappearing, and one of face-brick is taking its place. The dirt road that wound past it is now surfaced with concrete. The town which boasts these improvements may also own its own electric-light plant and its own street-car line. If it has these and other municipal improvements, say the friends of State and municipal tax-free bonds, it is because the ready sale of these securities has paid the bill. This is the defense offered by some of the members of the House of Representatives who helped to defeat the proposed constitutional amendment to stop the issuance of tax-exempt securities, urged by Secretary Mellon as a part of his general tax plan. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, however, looks at this defeat as "an indorsement of tax-dodging." Moreover, charges the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, "these Congressmen voted against this amendment despite what appeared to be a universal demand that the evil of tax-free bonds be abolished at the earliest possible moment." The rich will thus be encouraged to hide their wealth from the tax-collector, and cities and counties and States will be encouraged to continue the orgy of spending through bond issues, dolefully notes the Grand Rapids *Press.* Also, "the public revenues will be reduced and public economy dissipated, and aid and comfort will be given those politicians who intend to defeat the Mellon plan for a 25-per cent. surtax." The "deliberate defiance" shown by the House leads this paper to believe that "the American people seem to be losing their grasp of public issues or to be incapable of electing men who will honestly represent them in Congress."



WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune.*

In his letter to Representative Green in November outlining the Treasury tax-reduction program, it will be recalled, Secretary Mellon said of tax-free bonds:

> "The growth of tax-exempt securities, which has resulted directly from the high rates of surtax, is at the same time encouraging extravagance and reckless expenditure on the part of local authorities. These State and local securities will ultimately have to be paid, principal and interest, out of taxes, thus contributing directly to the heavy local taxation which bears so hard on the farmers and small property-owners. There is no immediate remedy for this within the power of Congress except the readjustment of the surtaxes on a basis that will permit capital to seek productive employment and keep it from exhausting itself in tax-exempt securities."

"As the case now stands," points out the Washington *Star,* "an immense sum is invested in tax-exempt securities for the sake of this exemption. The industries of the country suffer in consequence, as they must offer a higher rate of interest." "A constitutional amendment preventing further issue of tax-exempt bonds," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer,* "would automatically turn this immense sum into productive enterprises." Furthermore, maintains the Marion *Star,* "Congress might just as well make up its mind now to adopt such an amendment, for it is bound to come sooner or later."

According to Washington observers, much of the opposition to the proposed amendment to stop the issuance of tax-free securities was based on the argument that it would impair States rights. But, thinks the Springfield *Union:*

> "In the case of the proposed amendment, the argument for States rights is in theory rather slimly based. It would be quite sound, and doubtless would be very much in evidence, were it proposed that the Federal Government should gain the right to tax State or municipal bonds, but that States should not gain the reciprocal right to tax Federal bonds. That is not the proposal, and it could not very well be the proposal."

On the other hand, the Houston *Post* looks upon the proposed amendment as "vicious." If men of large income are dodging taxes, the way to cure them "is to cure the confiscatory evils of the income-tax law." Continues *The Post:*

> "The exemption of State securities from taxation enables States and municipalities to borrow money at a low rate of interest. The taxpayers of the States get the benefit of these low rates. If such exemption should be denied, it would mean that the States would pay higher rates of interest, and that the money would come out of the pockets of the people."

The charge of bad faith is also brought against the proponents of the amendment by the New Haven *Journal-Courier.* According to this paper, "the thought which prompted the introduction of the proposed amendment in advance of the tax-reduction bill was nothing more or less than a sop to a suspicious public opinion."

As an abstract principle, the proposition seems sound that no securities of any character—private, State, or Federal—should be free from taxation, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot.* But, this paper goes on:

> "Under the amendment that has just been defeated, the Government would have had the right to tax all the unborn bond issues of the States and localities whose need for bond-financed public improvements is progressive, while the reciprocal right of the States to tax Federal issues would have been largely a barren one.
>
> "In practical terms, what was offered the House of Representatives was an amendment under which the States stood to gain tax benefits whose volume was sharply in dispute, while the Government stood to gain a very large revenue from taxing State securities destined to be issued in increasing volume."

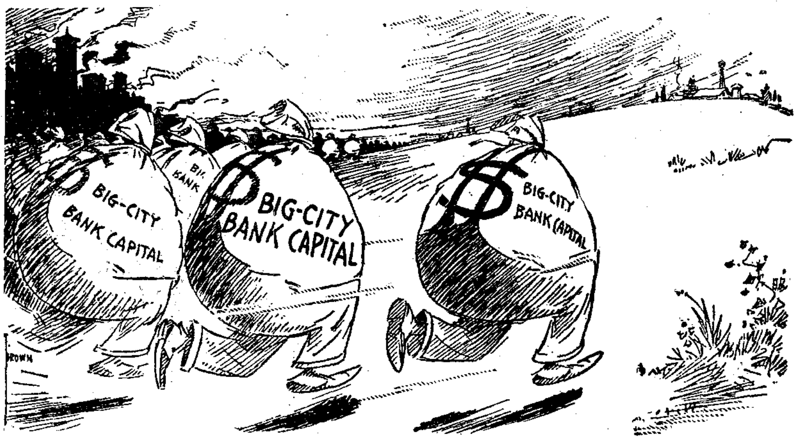
On the whole, thinks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger,* "the proposed amendment is an unsound proposition."

> "It is unsound politically and economically. The levy of a tax by a political body upon the income from bonds that it issues can be defended under no valid theory of taxation. The holders of such bonds actually pay a tax every year when they accept a lower interest rate than that which is paid on other securities. To say that they escape taxation is to misrepresent the facts."

WALL STREET TO THE FARMERS' RESCUE

"THE MONEY DEVIL OF LOWER MANHATTAN," which to North Dakota "is the *bête noir* of the children, the devouring wolf, the crew of the modern Captain Kidd, the great conspiracy," is seen by a Chicago writer as bringing out "coals of fire in the form of capital" and performing a master stroke by which to regain "the good graces of North Dakota, and take care of South Dakota with the remaining embers and a few ashes." In Minnesota the St. Paul *Dispatch* would have us note that it is the much-berated "Money Power" which is going to help the distrest farmers of the Northwest out of their trouble. Thus our editors emphasize the fact that the private aid to be extended to the bankers of the Northwest in response to the President's appeal comes in the shape of a $10,000,000 corporation, half the stock of which is subscribed to in New York, the rest coming through banks in Chicago, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Cleveland.

This part of the President's farm program seems to be the more welcome to the press because it makes no demand on the taxpayers' money or the Government's credit. The Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, for instance, is pleased that a positive movement is thus "started away from the practise originating in the wartime crisis of rushing to the public treasury for financing what ought to be contrived otherwise." The Chicago *Daily News* agrees that it is based on "sound doctrine with no taint of demoralizing paternalism." The Republican Philadelphia *Bulletin*, remembering the Coolidge endorsements that have come from the Dakotas, accounts for them by the fact that "President Coolidge has done something for the farmer of the wheat-belt." And the Democratic New York *World* finds it "of excellent political moment" that "this money has been privately raised as President Coolidge has urged, and not drawn from public funds."



THIS BACK-TO-THE-FARM MOVEMENT SHOULD GET RESULTS
—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

With all the various established government agencies to alleviate farming conditions "supplemented by the special current movement to meet the present Northwest emergency, relief, especially through the restoration of public confidence, can be expected," predicts *The Business Conditions Weekly* of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. And on the financial page of the New York *Times* we are told that the organization of the $10,000,000 finance corporation to relieve Northwestern banks has already influenced trade conditions "in view of the reports of mercantile agencies and jobbers of the week's business, indicating a rapid increase in buying in the States concerned."

The conditions in the wheat States of the Northwest, which led to the launching of President Coolidge's relief program, were described in our issue of February 9. Banks, it will be recalled, have been failing three or four a day for months in the Dakotas, Montana, and in certain sections of other Western States. The chief trouble has been the low price of wheat, and the inability of the farmer to get enough out of his crop to pay off his loans, so that the country banks have been in a most distressful state, with few assets except these same "frozen" loans.

One element in the situation that has impress bankers and many Eastern newspapers is what might be called "overbanking" in the Northwest. In fact, President Coolidge has said that the difficulties "have been due essentially to poor banking rather than to distress agriculture." The Detroit *Free Press*, studying figures given out by the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, points out that North Dakota had recently five times as many banks per capita as the average for the United States as a whole: "South Dakota has had about four times the normal number of banks, Montana three times the average number, and Minnesota twice as many as the population has called for." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* declares that if it had not been for the liberality of the Federal Reserve System in 1920 and 1921, many of these banks would have collapsed long ago. That the Government and the assisting bankers have not directed their energies to an impossible task is proved to the satisfaction of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* by the reports that "less than five per cent. of the banks" in the wheat States have failed and "less than ten per cent. of the farmers actually have failed, altho others have raised distress signals."

But there are exceptions to the general chorus of commendation of the Coolidge farm-relief program. This "stop-gap" relief may be proper enough, observes the Chicago *Tribune*, but "it can cure no ills permanently unless there is a change of heart and policy in the sections which seek this help." Similarly impatient is the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

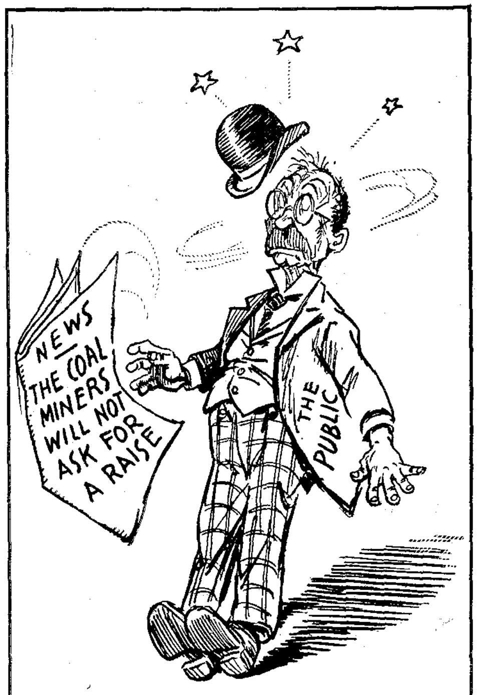
> "This whole state of things in which a group of Northwestern States ride roughshod over private rights and property obligations, adopt extreme legislation of every kind, thunder in the index against the 'financial interests' and are then taken upon the knee of a paternalistic Government which feeds them financial soothing-syrup from a Wall Street bottle, represents one of the most repellent phases of existing politics and finance."

While extension of credits is well and good, the Raleigh *News and Observer* points out that the real trouble lies much deeper, that "farming has got to be made a paying business."

It will be remembered that in President Coolidge's message to Congress of January 23 he suggested the creation by private capital of a substantial financing corporation. At the conference on the Northwestern agricultural problem, which met at his call on February 4, the President repeated his suggestion, also reiterating his support of government aid for diversification and extension of the life of the War Finance Corporation. The conferees, who included business men and bankers from New York, Chicago and the Northwest, at once appointed an organization committee. The $10,000,000 was promptly subscribed, organization was completed in Chicago on February 14, and the corporation will probably be functioning by the time this is read. It will be able to do more than $10,000,000 worth of good for the embarrassed banks, since it will be able to borrow up to $100,000,000 from the War Finance Corporation. Ralph Van Vechten, a Chicago banker and one of the organizers, says the corporation will take over the non-convertible assets of the Northwestern banks. He predicts that the Corporation "will clear up all the banking stress in the Northwest," and "after that, under the Norbeck-Burtness bill, we will aid the farmer, and the entire situation will be cleared."

A THREE-YEAR SOFT-COAL TRUCE

THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER SOFT-COAL STRIKE was considerably lessened, if not altogether eliminated, it is believed, when John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, at the Indianapolis convention refrained from recommending a definite increase in wages for soft-coal miners. The convention adopted instead the report of the scale committee calling for no reduction in the present scale, and a wage-scale contract with coal-operators covering four years instead of one. At a later conference between the soft-coal miners and operators at Jacksonville, however, it was agreed to renew the existing wage scale for three years. This rate of $7.50 per day, fixt after the 1919 strike, is the highest wage ever paid in the industry, and the three-year contract is the longest ever obtained in twenty-six years of collective bargaining. According to a Jacksonville dispatch from John J. Leary, Jr., to the New York *World*, "President Lewis surrendered but one thing—the advantage of having the new agreement terminate in a Presidential year."


NEWS
THE COAL MINERS WILL NOT ASK FOR A RAISE
THE PUBLIC

HELP!!
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Both operators and miners agree, says Mr. Leary, that one result of the new agreement will be the wiping out of many surplus mines and mining companies. And while the country will be safe from annual coal-strikes and shortages, remarks the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader*, the new agreement "will not bring down the price of coal." Nevertheless, "the miners are to be commended for this welcome, if belated consideration for the public," believes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, while the Boston *Post* and Baltimore *Sun* agree that the tactics are a credit to the miners' leaders. "They show an appreciation of the fact that public opinion does, after all, count a great deal," observes the Baltimore paper. The Manchester *Union*, however, is skeptical. "What Mr. Lewis means," explains this paper, "is that he can get more for the soft-coal miners by keeping this absurdly over-manned industry on its present footing than by a strike. He means that the traffic has been loaded up with all it can bear for some time."

"It would be a mistake to credit Mr. Lewis with too much altruism in the present instance," agrees the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "for he was probably prompted to take his present stand by the knowledge that any other course would be suicidal for the organization of which he is head." We are also warned by the Norfolk paper that—

> "A long-term contract will give the union an enduring hold on the gains in wages and working conditions acquired in a period of rising prices and inflation. In proposing the long-term contract, therefore, the union is in effect seeking to establish the present wage scales for an indeterminate period.
>
> "But the proposal is not without its merits from the point of view of the coal industry and the public. The tendency of the long-term contract will be to improve operating conditions and cheapen the price of coal to consumers. For, with strikes barred for three years, and wages fixt for the same period, operators will be in a position to calculate with reasonable accuracy the labor cost of their enterprise and the overhead expense as well."

According to the Indianapolis *Star:*

> "It is estimated that the wage-scale agreement to be negotiated will involve approximately 350,000 to 400,000 miners, working in mines producing, roughly, one-third of the entire coal output of the country, or about 180,000,000 tons a year."

EXECUTION BY GAS

NOT SINCE THE SO-CALLED DARK AGES, maintains the Philadelphia *Record*, has the civilized world produced a piece of official barbarity to match the first lethal gas execution of record in this country. "Nevada is the first State to take human life by this means, and we hope it will be the last," observes the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. The three physicians who watched this execution of Gee Jon, a Chinese convicted of a tong murder, agree that the unfortunate wretch lapsed into unconsciousness within a second after a spray of liquid hydrocyanic gas was turned into the stone death-chamber. The movement of the head for some six minutes afterward, says an Associated Press dispatch from the scene, "was probably due, the doctors explained, to muscular reaction after death." This explanation, however, does not suit the Albany *Journal*, which reminds us that "there isn't such 'muscular reaction' when persons are killed instantly by accident nor when a condemned prisoner is electrocuted." In fact, declares the Philadelphia *Record*, "there is not a single point of justification for this lethal-gas innovation." "There is a terror in this thing that even Edgar Allan Poe could not equal," avers the neighboring *Public Ledger*, which says of the grim scene at the Nevada prison:

> "Gee Jon did not pass in a prison yard, under the open sky. He was not permitted to die where he might hear a human voice. He died shut away from men, as the stray dog dies in the pound-keeper's death-cage. He breathed in his death from walls. . . . No murmur of voices came to him as he lay strapt, helpless, waiting, waiting.
>
> "There is a hissing from the walls, like the Satan's hiss of the hooded cobra . . . The Invisible Thing strikes. . . .
>
> "Such is the legal death made and provided by the State of Nevada.
>
> "Nevada sought a way to make executions more humane. In her seeking she stumbled into new refinements and depths of cruelty."

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, on the other hand, believes "it is too soon to say that the new method is not likely to be adopted by other States." The first execution by electricity was not generally regarded at the time as working a humanitarian advance, recalls this paper, "but it is now recognized as more merciful than hanging." Furthermore, asserts Lee Overman in a Carson City dispatch to the Omaha *World-Herald*, "those who witnessed the execution of Gee Jon were unanimous in declaring that if they had to suffer capital punishment they would prefer to die by lethal gas." And Major D. A. Turner, of the United States Army medical corps, who was assigned as official military observer of the execution, throws some interesting light upon the Nevada method. Says this authority:

> "The lethal-gas method is the quickest and most humane method of putting a human to death. Hanging is the cruelest. Frequently hanged men are conscious from seven to fifteen minutes after the trap is sprung. In electrocutions it is frequently necessary to shock a man three and four times before he is dead. There are no scientific proofs that he is not conscious during such an ordeal.
>
> "In shooting executions unconsciousness does not always come instantaneously with the riddling of the heart. Lethal gas, however, produces instantaneous unconsciousness and practically instantaneous death. There is no chance for pain or suffering. With proper equipment and a specially constructed glass-lined chamber, death could be made both instantaneous and painless."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Mr. Doheny's money talks too much.—*Dallas News.*

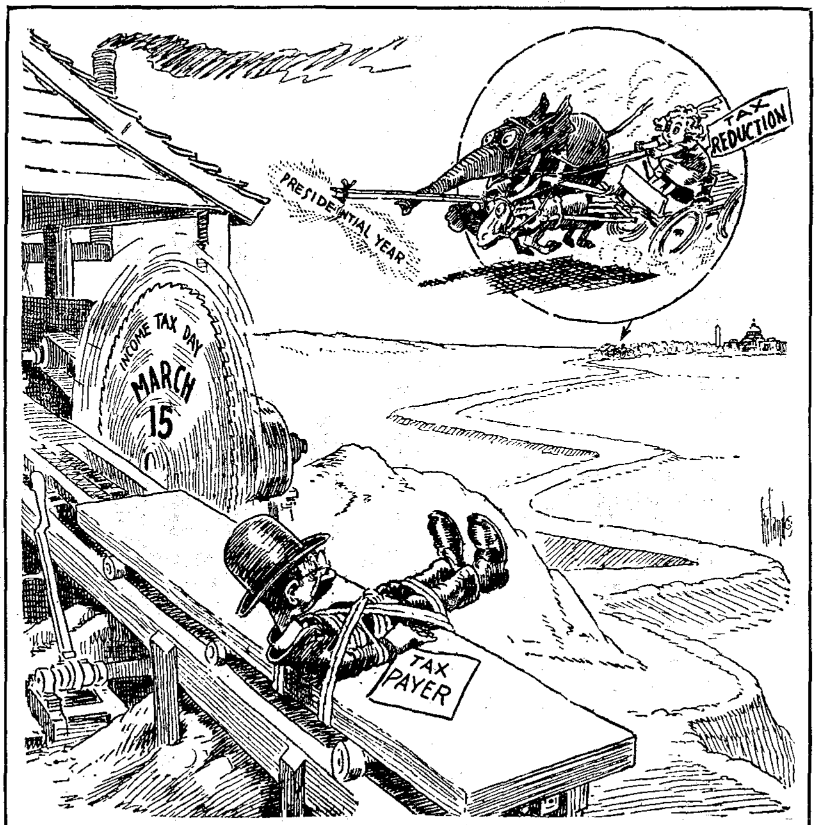
It might be worse. Patriots frisk the Treasury at times, but none leases it.—*Eugene (Ore.) Guard.*

Dear lady, it may be brutal to shoot little rabbits; but sealskin coats must be provided in some way.—*Marion Star.*

The ultra-conservatives in England are beginning to fear their worst hopes won't be realized. — *Martins Ferry Times.*

Unless there is a clear working majority Congress can't pass much of anything except the buck.—*Oklahoma City Times.*

It's rather discouraging. As the world becomes more civilized, bonding companies do a better business.—*Associated Editors (Chicago.)*



WILL THE HEROINE ARRIVE IN TIME?

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

Capital punishment: The surtax.—*Mansfield (Ohio) News.*

Oil and politics do not mix, either. — *Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

No use pouring whitewash on troubled oil.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Education pays everybody but the educators. —*Minnesota Star.*

Not all well-oiled machines run smoothly.—*New York Tribune.*

The cup that cheers was not filled at Teapot Dome.—*Detroit News.*

The hard part is to love your neighbor as your pelf.—*Canton Repository.*

"Make America Musical," says a headline. What, and kill jazz?—*Detroit News.*

Certain brands of oil make poor lubricant for political machinery. — *Washington Star.*

"There is no politics in honesty," says an editor. And sometimes we are tempted to think there isn't any too much honesty in politics.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

A European critic says our buildings have no inspiring windows. How about the one where the paying-teller stays?—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

California mountains are moving, and this seems to bear out the contention that real estate moves more readily when it is high.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

America spends more money on chewing-gum than on books. After a casual glance at some of their literature, we don't blame them.—*The Passing Show (London.)*

Mr. Vanderlip describes himself as a "retired business man," and doubtless he wishes now that he'd been a little more retired than he was.—*Boston Transcript.*

Why a bonus for soldiers? Think of the poor fellows who served the Government for a dollar a year during the war and didn't make more than a million.—*Toledo Blade.*

Grand Opera is being given in English. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that one day musical comedy choruses will also be sung in that language.—*The Passing Show (London.)*

We suppose if the worst should come to the worst, we could go to New York and knock out a modest living raising young newspapers to sell to Frank A. Munsey.—*Kansas City Star.*

Maybe a third party couldn't be worse.—*Detroit News.*

A dollar is worth its face value in every corner of the world except at home.—*Long Island City Star.*

The trouble about a scandal is that when it's poured there's no telling which way it'll run.—*Dallas News.*

If you raise your kids to put their trust in riches, it's a good idea to put your riches in trust.—*Beaumont Enterprise.*

We can't remember having heard of a man who held the plow-handles until he was a nervous wreck.—*Denton Record-Chronicle.*

"Spring in the Air," says a heading. Owing to the increased number of motor-cars on the streets, many pedestrians have to. —*London Opinion.*

The Department of the Interior seems to have been full of inside stuff. —*Detroit News.*

A sucker is one who thinks the approach to Easy Street is Wall Street. —*Austin American.*

Oil doesn't appear to have done the troubled political waters any good. —*Los Angeles Express.*

If it goes big this time, can we hope for a tax-reduction every Presidential year?—*Detroit News.*

The burning question right now is how to take oil stains out of political togas.—*Dayton Journal.*

Doc Cook's error lay in having no oil; others make the mistake of having too much.—*Detroit News.*

About the only way the modern can express his individuality is to dent his hat in some other way.—*Springfield Sun.*

Dr. Markham Lee says that fox-trots, with their life and rhythm, are far better than the "Maiden's Prayer." They certainly are what most of the maidens' prayers are for.—*The London Humorist.*

A picture of Teapot Dome is appearing in the papers. It shows that what was fastened down is still there.—*San Diego Scripps-Paine Service.*

After listening to American songs sent over to this country, we understand why the United States call their largest prison Sing-Sing.—*The London Humorist.*

Wonder if those Oklahoma Democrats who ordered 10,000 miniature Teapot Domes as campaign emblems will not cancel their order?—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

Maybe the so-called foolish virgins who were caught with no oil in their lamps had more political sense than the world has given them credit for up to this time.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Cinema entertainments are to be provided for the benefit of inmates at all the large mental asylums throughout the United States. There should be no difficulty in finding suitable films.—*The Passing Show (London.)*

"London is made up of elderly men and women trying to get out of the way of vehicles," says Judge Cluer. The fact that they have become elderly shows that the motorists haven't had it all their own way.—*London Opinion.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA'S NEW SOVIET REGIME AND COMMUNIST DISCORDS

EVERYTHING MOVED as tho manipulated by strings, say Moscow dispatches with reference to the choosing of a new Ministry in Soviet Russia, after the demise of Lenin. What makes this statement more striking, some correspondents add, is the fact that there has been much dissension in the Communist party since last fall. Alexis Ivanovitch Rykoff, the new head of the Council of Commissars, is described in the press as being of peasant origin, a fact supposed to be popular with the peasants, as being a strict adherent of Leninism, and as having few, if any, active antagonists in the Communist party. We read further that he will have four assistants, namely: Leo Kamenef, who also is Chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense; Mr. Tsurupa, Commissar of Food Supplies and Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Mr. Churbar, Chairman of the Ukraine Council of Commissars, and Mr. Orkalagvili, Premier of Georgia. Among other Federal Commissars, mentioned by the press, and familiar as old members, are George Tchitcherin, Foreign Affairs; Leon Trotzky, Minister of War; and Leonid Krassin, Minister of Foreign Trade. In addition to the Council of Commissars, these Moscow dispatches relate, Parliament has named an Executive Committee of twenty-one members composed of seven from the Council of Nationalities, seven from the Federal Council, and seven jointly chosen, and we are further informed that:

RUSSIA'S NEW PILOT

Alexis Ivanovitch Rykoff, Head of the Council of Commissars, whose peasant origin is said to be an asset in winning the support of the peasants and who is "a strict adherent of Leninism with few, if any, active antagonists in the Communist party."

> "Mr. Kalenin, 'the Russian peasant President,' is retained as Chairman of the Executive Committee, with Mr. Petroffky, President of the Ukraine Central Committee, and Mr. Tcherdiakoff, President of the White Russia Committee, as co-Presidents.
>
> "The other members of the Executive Committee include several members of the Council of Commissars, including Messrs. Kamenef, Tsurupa, Smirnoff and Rudzutak, in addition to the well-known Communists, Stalin, Kursky and Rakoffky. The Georgian, Orkalagvili, and the Ukrainian, Churbar, are old-time party members. . . .
>
> "By the new Federal Constitution, both the Council of Commissars and the Executive Committee are invested with executive and legislative powers between sessions of Parliament.
>
> "Probably never in history has a Parliament and Government been so quickly chosen."

With regard to the dissensions in the Communist party that came to a head about the middle of October, *Pravda*, the official organ of the Central Committee of the party, makes it known that the opposition to the Central Committee was made up of the Communists of the so-called Left. From the first days of November last, it appears, this journal devoted a special page to articles and letters from prominent as well as from undistinguished Communists in which they discust the conditions of the party and the reforms they maintained that it needed. According to Comrade Sapronoff, the "appointment" of party officials instead of the "election" of these officials and the fear of the average Communist to have an opinion of his own, which might differ from the decision of the ruling committees, led to the transformation of "minor communists" into "uninfluential and submissive employees." This Communist critic says there are cases of which he has heard where the Communists employed in the same factory or mill, and there known as a Communist nucleus, refused to have any relations with non-Communist workers. He declares that no propaganda work is carried on by the nuclei of the more skilled workers, and that when these latter venture to criticize the Communists they are branded as oppositionists. This, of course, alienates them still more from the Communist groups, says Mr. Sapronoff, and "threatens us with complete loss of ground among the workers, not to mention the peasants," and this "might lead to very perilous results." He summarizes his program of reforms needed as follows:

> "The renovation of the party apparatus must begin immediately. It must be achieved without any 'nominations,' 'recommendations' or 'coordinations,' but through actual elections. Instead of discussions . . . the party, including its bottom layers, must proceed immediately to the analysis not only of organization questions, but also of general political problems."

Other Communist writers point to the fact that this bureaucratic caste system leads sometimes to a complete degeneration of provincial Communist leaders, who play the rôle of unbearable little satraps hated by everybody. Thus Mr. Miagki writes, also in *Pravda*, the following:

> "The secretary of a canton nucleus told me that he was simply suffocating in the claws of party bureaucracy. He told me these facts. The foremost Communist in the district smashed the face of a peasant woman with a stone. She was his former wife, and had come to visit her (and his) children without his permission. The assault was communicated to the local paper,

but the latter did not publish anything with reference to this case; . . . the newspaper office and the local police are both in the hands of this Communist, and they can not do anything to him."

Other instances of the tyrannical power of the Communists on top appear in communications to the *Pravda*, and the recipe for the moral regeneration of the party, which seems agreed upon by all critics, is that there be "real elections of party officials instead of fake elections, or appointments," and that there be "real democracy within the party" instead of a caste system. To such accusations answer is made by the orthodox Communists, who are described as standing in the center of the party and forming its supreme ruling body, the so-called Bureau of Five. Mr. Zinovieff, a member of this bureau, admits that the Communist party is not so strong numerically as it used to be, and is quoted as saying: "We have always thought that we had about half a million, or even 600,000, members in our party, when, as a matter of fact, this number did not exceed 351,000 in September, 1923." In *Pravda*, also, Mr. Zinovieff has said that "democratic principles in the organization of the party are admissible only as far as they are useful to the proletarian revolution." He enumerates various departures from democratic principles, such as appointments instead of elections, length of membership as a condition of admission to high posts, and makes no bones about defending them, because, as he says:

"This is not because we are such lovers of centralization, but because the present historical moment necessitates that our party should be united and homogeneous; otherwise it will not be able to conquer the bourgeoisie. It will be doomed to peril. . . . If we now legalize the existence of groups and factions within our party, this will mean that we have germs of prospective competing governments. The party can not admit this. The slightest split in the power will mean the peril of the proletarian dictatorship. If we have hitherto withstood all misfortunes befalling us, it was thanks only to our solidarity."

ЕРАТЬ, КРОМЕ
ИРА БУДЕ

A SOVIET POLITICAL PULPIT

A Soviet Russian spellbinder addressing a meeting near the Kremlin in Moscow.

With reference to the Communist Party Conference held at Moscow in January, which wound up with a series of unanimous resolutions, and a "general rout and public discomfiture of the Opposition" for the moment, the Moscow correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes as follows:

"On October 15 a document signed by 46, including Osinsky, Pyatakov, and other well-known Communists, strongly criticizing the party leadership, was handed to the Central Committee. The Committee were erroneously expecting a German Communist revolution to break out on November 9, and were therefore very unwilling at that moment to make a public exhibition of disagreements in the Russian party. Therefore, instead of calling a full party conference at once, they made a smaller conference, as authoritative as possible, consisting of united plenums, the Central Committee, and the Central Control Commission, 110 persons in all.

"At this conference Trotzky, who had not signed the document, express his solidarity with the 46. The conference worked out resolutions which went a long way to meet the demands of the 46, and these resolutions were passed unanimously. That is to say, actually to a very large extent the 46 gained their point. But on the next day Trotzky published a commentary in terms which destroyed the unanimity just attained, and thereby opened what may be considered the second period of the dispute, which, since the Opposition's demands had been already largely met by unanimous resolutions, found them with a much weakened platform for further argument and ended in their public humiliation. Toward the end of the discussion they began to talk of matters outside actual party affairs, with the result that they unloosed against themselves all the thunders of the orthodox."

This Moscow correspondent goes on to relate that it was even felt necessary to bring out the big stick with which Lenin kept the party together during the crisis of 1921, when he was forcing through his economic policy. This big stick, we are told, is "a hitherto unpublished clause of a resolution on party unity," empowering the plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control by a two-thirds vote to exclude from the party, or reduce from the status of member to that of candidate, even a member of the Central Committee if he should break party discipline by forming an oppositional faction. This informant adds:

"This big stick was brought out and the Opposition leaders given a most severe talking to and brought to heel.

"The orthodox have been particularly hard on Trotzky, whose 'six mistakes' were solemnly enumerated by Stalin; on Radek, who, besides being criticized for mistaken policy with regard to German Communists, was warned not to carry the party discussion into the Communist International; on Pyatakov, and also on Krassin, who at the last moment, when the discussion turned on economic questions, took the side of the Opposition.

"I suppose no party in the world has ever been able to indulge in such an amount of public hard hitting without serious risk of division. The whole discussion is now tidily swept up for a moment with brooms of resolutions, in which both sides agree."

A Liberal Russian newspaper, the Paris *Posliednia Novosti*, says:

"It is only now that we learn what the Soviet State is. This State supprest pitilessly all political organization among its citizens in order to enable the only existing organized force — the Communist party — to dominate over the dispersed and scattered masses. Now it has become evident that the same was being done within the party itself."

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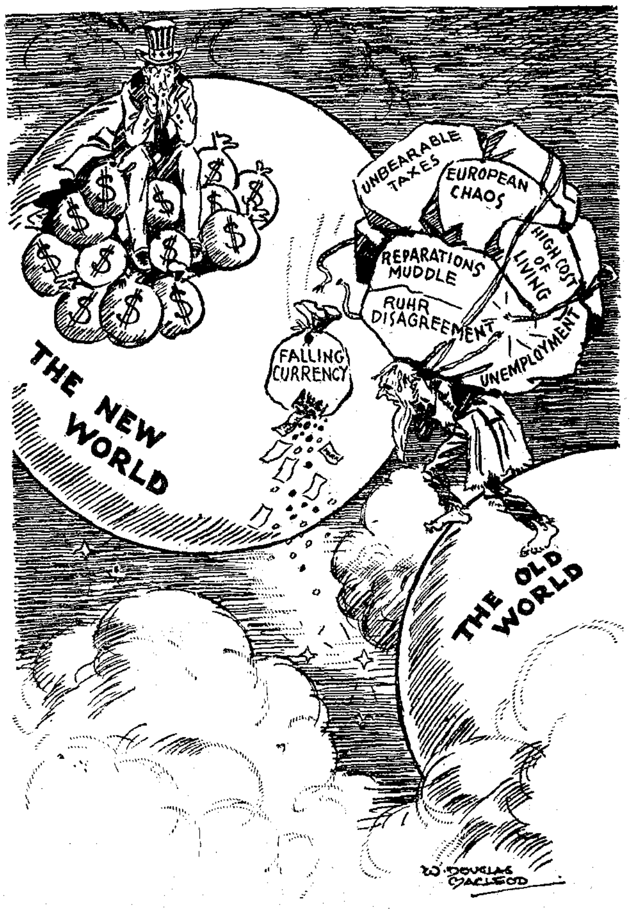
UNCLE SAM'S EXTREME AGE AND CONSERVATISM

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICA from participation in any of the international commissions authorized at the Washington Conference is feared by an American critic in China, namely the Shanghai *China Weekly Review*, which says that a movement toward such withdrawal, according to reports, seems to have made considerable headway in the United States during recent months. If such a movement became successful, it avers, the result would be "signal changes in the Far Eastern policy of that nation with resultant effects on the East generally." Still premising from these rumors about withdrawal of American activity in the diplomacy and policy of Chinese matters, this weekly declares that "finally it would mean a gradual withdrawal of American participation in missionary, educational and humanitarian effort in this part of the world." We read then:



A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

"Uncle Sam has the best of it."

—*The Evening News* (Glasgow).

> "While it may be a source of irritation, or even of disgust, there is nothing at which to be surprized in the course which the American Government and many of the American people have seen fit to pursue in the years since the close of the World War. It was too much to expect that after participation in that war the United States would long sustain a vital interest in European affairs. The enthusiasm and the sense of relief aroused in the minds of natives of the Allied countries by the entrance of the United States into the conflict served to remove from their memory the time and the effort spent in preparing America for participation in the great struggle. The altogether real interest which was felt by Americans in European affairs preceding and following the entrance of the country into the war, and the expenditure of more than twenty-two and a half billions of dollars gold ($22,625,252,843) were not sufficient in themselves to overcome the inertia and general negativity of a foreign policy lasting almost a hundred and fifty years. The fact also that the 'per capita interest on the national debt in 1918 exceeded the per capita Army appropriations ten years before' doubtless gave food for consideration to those who are interested in the relationship which exists between economics and public finance, and foreign policy and international relations."

It is further asserted that an examination of the American Government and of its method of handling foreign affairs leads one to the rather paradoxical but none the less true conclusion that it is "at once both aged and youthful, and that far from being the Liberal government which it is generally held to be by both Americans and Europeans—the term Liberal is used here in the European political sense—it is one of the oldest and most conservative governments in the world." Since the year 1789, we are told, when the American system of government and the Federal Constitution went into effect, the government of every important nation on earth has undergone "such radical and at times revolutionary changes" as to reconstitute it in the form of a new one, thereby leaving the Constitution and Government of the United States the "oldest of any great nation of the present day." By way of proof, this weekly adds:

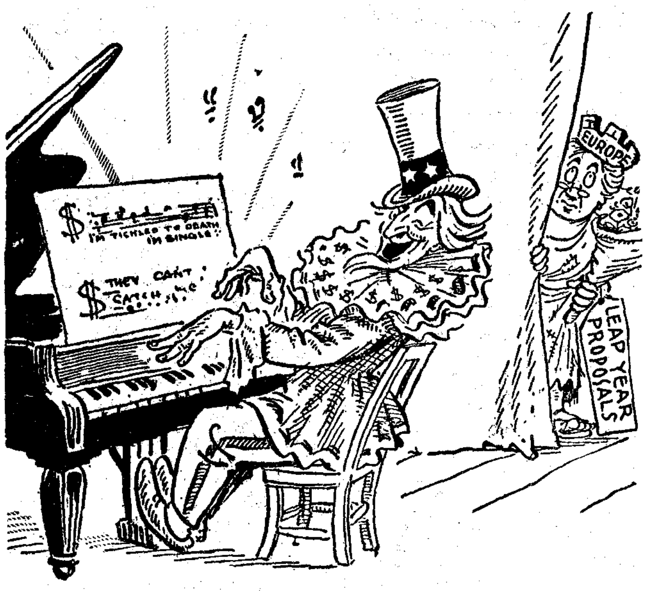
> "Lest this seem to some a statement of doubtful accuracy, consider the following facts: the reform of the electoral franchise in Great Britain which came about in 1832, 1867, 1884, and 918 brought in a democratic monarchy quite different from that which previously existed; the kingdom of Italy was not declared until 1861, nor fully established until ten years later; the Third French Republic dates also from 1871; the dual arrangement between the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary which passed away in 1918-1919 was not established till 1867; in the same year the federation of the Dominion of Canada went into effect; in the preceding year (1866) constitutional revisions in Denmark and Sweden effected representative systems in those countries; the fundamental law of Switzerland dates from 1874; that of Spain from 1876; the constitution of Greece goes as far back only as 1864; and the Restoration in Japan did not take place till 1868. It is scarcely necessary to remark on the changes that have occurred since 1900 in Australia, South Africa, India, China, Russia, and Germany. These illustrations, brief as they are, suffice to explain the statement that the Constitution and the Government of the United States of America are the oldest of any among the great Powers of the present day."

To believe the allegation that the American Government is conservative, we are told, it is necessary only to study the way in which our Government handles its foreign relations. It is suggested that no thoughtful and unprejudiced person can read such books as former Ambassador Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," Hendrick's "The Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page," and Reinsch's "An American Diplomat in China," without realizing the disadvantages under which the American people labor through a system of handling foreign affairs which "leaves an impartial observer doubtful as to whether to attribute its ineptitude to the inexperience of adolescence or the stubbornness of sentiment." We read then:

> "Space forbids a review of the well-merited criticisms which are leveled at the Government of the United States, especially the Department of State—for the way it manages, or mismanages, foreign affairs and for its lack of international mindedness. Columns, nay volumes, could be presented of facts dealing with the condemnably bad taste of a great and powerful and enormously wealthy nation which fails to house properly its consular and diplomatic agents; to provide adequate office space; which allows confidential reports to 'leak out to the utter consternation and despair of its foreign representatives; which receives reports and queries which demand instant answer and which never sends a reply; which signs important international agreements without taking the trouble to inform its agents abroad who are directly affected, even after the signatures have been affixt, much less to consult with or notify them beforehand; which fails to take an interest in foreign countries commensurate

with its influence in those countries; and which fails to build up a permanent and able diplomatic service even after it has become an acknowledged world Power."

The China Weekly Review is not surprized that the late Ambassador Page in his correspondence commented time and again on the lightly veiled contempt ordinarily felt by the British for the American Government in happy contradistinction to the admiration and affection felt for the American people as a nation. And yet, after all, we are told that it is not to be wondered at there should be "Little Americans" as there have been in times past "Little Englanders," composed of men of the same type of thought as "those Americans who wish to continue a worn-out policy based on a series of conditions quite different from those that exist to-day." Willing they are, it is alleged, to "take the cash and let the credit go," for they "want the reward of commercial struggle but shirk the social and political duty which accompanies economic expansion." This weekly adds:



A LEAP YEAR OPTIMIST

"I'm tickled to death I'm single, I'm tickled to death I'm free.
'What are the wild waves saying?' doesn't apply to me.
I'm frightfully proud I'm single—I'm frightfully glad I'm free!
I've seen the men who've mated, I've seen the hook being baited,
But, I've been quite isolated. They can't catch me!"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"We do not believe in a policy of aggressive imperialism for America, but neither do we believe in a negative play-safe-and-selfish policy of evasion of responsibility which accompanies the growth of power in any country at any period. A young nation, like a young man, goes through a period of stress and difficulty and testing. It is faced, as every man must be faced, with the alternative of living up to the best and assuming the responsibility of maturity, or of shirking and evading its duty. It is not an easy matter to get out of a rut or to change a policy. . . . We firmly believe that there is a policy of the mean between the extremes of aggressive imperialism and selfish and unsplendid isolation; this policy of the mean America can and must follow. No 'Little American' policy based on ignorance of facts or evasion of duty will win out any more than such ideas could win over the English people in the nineteenth century. This is not a period of chaos in the United States, but it is one of some doubt and uncertainty such as all nations and men must at times pass through. Facts and issues must be faced by Americans at home and Americans abroad; only so can truth and wisdom of policy be assured. When and as this is done we may be certain that a fixt program and a definite policy will be reached—and that America will not permanently refuse adequate participation in the affairs of Europe and that she will not pull out of Asia."

SEARCHLIGHTS ON BULGARIA

NO COUNTRY DEFEATED in the World War has shown so sincere a desire to abide by the conditions of peace as Bulgaria, according to some French editors, who believe that this is a happy augury for a closer relationship between Bulgaria and Roumania. On the other hand, according to a contributor to the *Gazette de Prague*, the signs of cordiality between Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia are not so evident, altho the late peasant Premier of Bulgaria, Stamboulisky, is said to have favored an entente. We are told further, that on this subject the strangest rumors were current, namely, that the late "Agrarian demagog thought of nothing less than a union under a joining of the crowns of the two countries, or even the proclaiming of a great Jugo-Slav republic which was to unite by federal ties the State of the Serbs of the Croats and the Slovenes with the State of the Bulgars." This French editor asserts that the keen regret exprest at Belgrade on the occasion of Stamboulisky's downfall "shows how profound was the confidence of Serbia in this Balkan tyrant." At the same time he avers that the mistrust of the Serbians for the new Bulgarian Government "affords additional proof of the favor Stamboulisky enjoyed among the Jugo-Slavs." For all that, the writer questions whether this mistrust is going to last, and hopes that it will not, and that the cordiality existing between Roumania and Bulgaria will extend to Jugo-Slavia.

A German view of conditions in Bulgaria appears in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in which this journal's Balkan correspondent recalls the unsuccessful effort to regain power made last October by the Agrarian party, of which the deceased Stamboulisky had been leader, and which in this attempt had the cooperation of the Communist party. They were defeated by a coalition of Democratic parties, which is described as now conducting Bulgaria along normal constitutional lines to confront her numerous economic difficulties. We read further that in opening the Sobranje, Bulgaria's national assembly, or single-chamber legislature, last December, King Boris delivered a throne speech which was interpreted favorably as a symptom of the respect of the monarch for the representatives of the people under the new Government. This practise had not been followed, it appears, during the Stamboulisky régime.

This *Frankfurter Zeitung* correspondent informs us also that in his throne speech, King Boris exprest sorrow over the bloodshed that took place during the political disturbances of October last, and said he hoped that the country would now be peacefully developed through order and economic effort. He gave it as his belief that the international situation had improved and spoke of Bulgaria as becoming a factor of "peace and order" in the Balkans as well as in the world of civilized nations generally. Of particular significance, it is said, was his reference to the shocks that had befallen the nation's dignity and the faith of the people in its ideals during the war, and we are told that a deep impression was made by his hope that Bulgaria "would not be treated by the Powers as a country which has obligations only and no rights." The King reminded his audience that "access to the Ægean Sea which was promised to Bulgaria in its Treaty of Peace is of vital moment for Bulgaria's economic and political life," and this contention was reiterated by the Prime Minister Zankoff, who spoke after the king. Now this *Frankfurter Zeitung* correspondent calls attention to the fact that this provision of the treaty has so far not been fulfilled. Turning then to the domestic political situation in Bulgaria, he reminds us that the elections of November, 1923 resulted in the complete victory of the Democratic Coalition and the routing of the Opposition, made up of parties that had supported Stamboulisky and which had formed the great majority of the preceding Sobranje. This German correspondent adds:

"The pro-Government parties now have 201 seats, of which the

Democrats hold 56, the Populists-Progressives, 41, the Radicals, 32, the Narodovy Sgovor, 42, and the Social Democrats, 30. The Opposition has returned, all told, only 46 candidates, composed of 29 Agrarians, 9 Communists, 6 National Liberals and 2 National Unity members. The personnel composition of the Sobranje has equally changed. The old Sobranje was formed most of peasants, whereas now lawyers and professors prevail."

But we are told also that the ranks of the Opposition are split now and that the Liberals have lost their sympathy for both the Agrarians and the Communists. Nevertheless, this informant points out that the situation of Premier Zankoff's Government is not perfectly safe and stable, nor can it be, he says, in a country like Bulgaria, which is historic for its intense party struggles, based on political and personal issues, and for party intrigues which are constant among its very numerous parties. The fate of the Zankoff Government, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* correspondent, depends largely on the economic condition of the country, and he predicts that the better it becomes, the greater will be the solidarity among the Democratic parties forming the Coalition Government. As to the present state of industry in Bulgaria, the Balkan correspondent of the *Koelnische Zeitung* writes:

"In all departments of public life in Bulgaria one witnesses energetic effort and rapid progress. In spite of various internal difficulties the Government is trying to convince the outside world that Bulgaria's only purpose is to work in peace. Naturally this can only contribute to the development of her commercial and economic well-being. Bulgaria is very rich in natural resources. However, it is only coal, and that of mediocre grade, which hitherto has been systematically mined—in the region of Pernik and of Bobovdol. There is a tendency in Bulgaria to hand over the mining industry to foreigners, and in leading Bulgarian circles the opinion is unanimous as to the preferableness of foreign enterprises working on a large scale. But, some argue that the interests of the State and of individuals must not be disregarded.

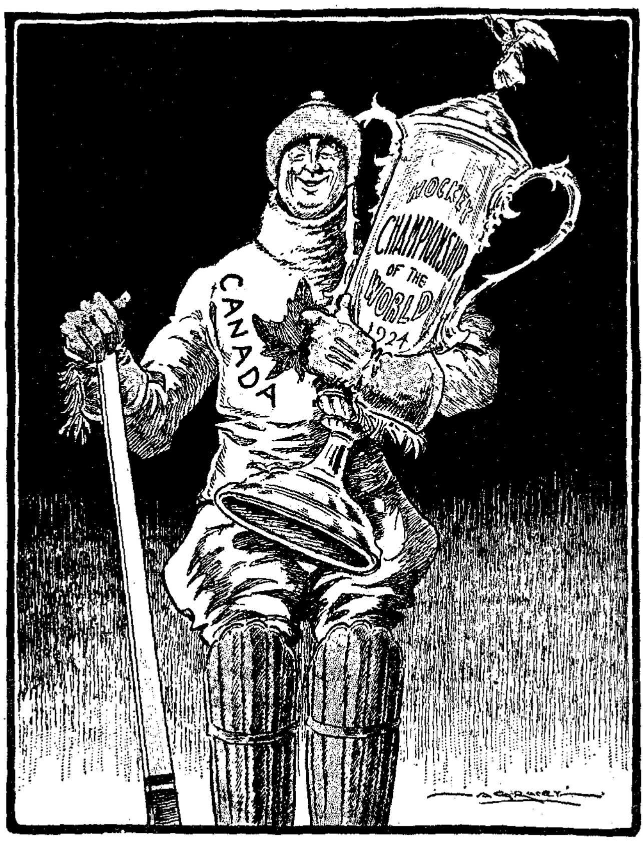
"It has been found that Bulgarian soil contains the following mineral ores: schist, magnetic iron ore, silver, copper, manganese, oil, lead, zinc and quicksilver. . . . Also there is coal of varying qualities. Nevertheless, Bulgaria is a rural land, without large cities and without an urban proletariat, so that factories and industrial workers as well as the capital for the organization of industrial plants are lacking. It is true there are a few breweries and two or three sugar refineries in Bulgaria, to which must be added a few potteries, and a few new wood and paper factories. This exhausts the list of Bulgaria's existing enterprises, if they can be so called. As far as is known, no attempts have been made to exploit the immense fish reserves in the Black Sea."

This correspondent of the *Koelnische Zeitung* tells us further that the tobacco industry, practically the main industry in the country, has made a considerable advance. This year the acreage of tobacco planting is twice as large as it was last year. But the tobacco industry and trade are both organized primitively and, what is still more important, Bulgaria's main customer, Germany, is buying less and less, which "naturally creates a difficult situation." He adds that, "Bulgaria's yearly production of tobacco has averaged about 45 million kilograms, of which only five were consumed in Bulgaria." We are also told that the Bulgarian peasant, and peasants form an enormous majority of the population, is very conservative, unwilling to start new enterprises and even to buy agricultural implements of high quality. Yet this correspondent thinks that the heavy burden of taxes and the war reparations payments will induce the peasants to intensify the productivity of their soil to the limit. These very necessities, we are told, may prove to be the spur to the economic progress of the country. To this the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* correspondent adds that the development of Bulgaria is handicapped to a certain extent by the "corruptibility of the administration," which, however, is "not so great as in Roumania." This corruptibility, he avers, is largely "inherited from the days of the Turkish rule with its bribes and miserably paid employees."

A HUNGRY AMERICA OF THE FUTURE

GROWING AT A RATE that will preclude all possibility of its feeding itself within the next fifty or one hundred years, the United States is bound to come to the hunger point, in the view of the Vancouver *Sun*, which believes that the moment of Uncle Sam's need will "create unequaled opportunities for a well-fed Canada." In 1865, we are reminded, the United States had a population of only 38,000,000, and to-day—fifty-eight years later—its population is 110,000,000. This Canadian daily goes on to say:

"So rapidly has that population grown that American wheat-growers, even now, can barely meet the demand for domestic wheat consumption. Wallowing in gold, and up to its ears in food, United States to-day is at the peak of its national productive ability, but if during the next fifty-eight years its population increases as rapidly as it has during the last fifty-eight years, the year 1981 will see that republic a hungry force, seeking, at all costs, room for expansion and additional productive lands.


CANADA
HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD 1924

CANADIAN GLOW

"Not only does he possess the World's Hockey Championship, but the World's Championship in grain, cattle, lumber, agricultural and mineral products, and he lives in the World's Championship country for workers who wish to carve out a successful future."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

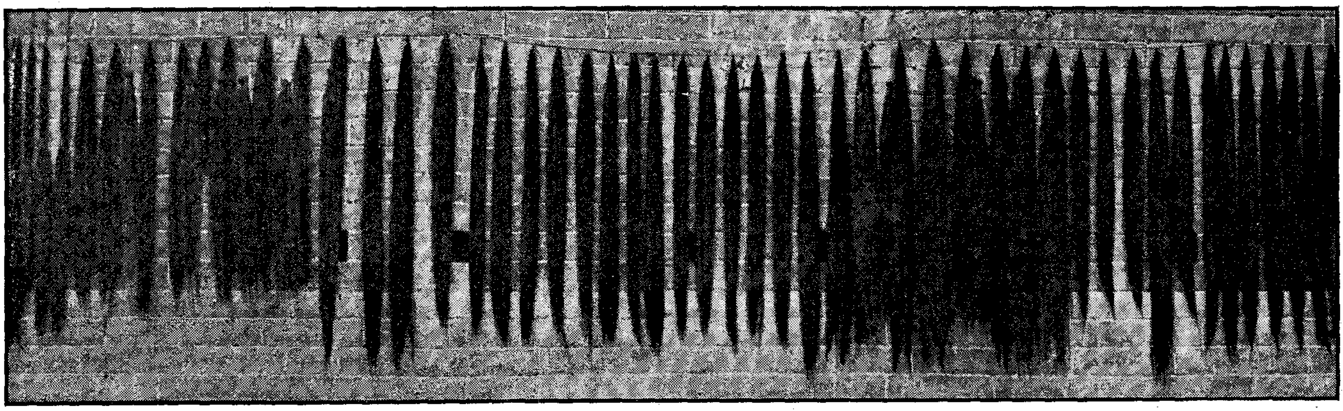
"This North American Continent forms one complete trading unit and there can be no doubt that, in the ordinary course of events, the United States, Mexico and Canada will be forced into economic union before two generations have passed.

"English-speaking peoples are losing faith in politics, political axioms, political remedies, and political lines. Along with that loss of faith in things political, goes a loss of faith in those children of political expediency—nations and nationality.

"The most perceptible tendency to-day is to realine and regroup the peoples of the earth according to mutual trading interests instead of according to national divisions. The human units of to-morrow will be trading units. . . .

"How long then before the United States becomes hungry enough to absorb Mexico and Canada along these lines? When that time comes, Canadians may rest assured that with the choicest land, the richest soil and the finest natural resources at hand the terms of economic affinity will be of its own choosing. A hungry America of the future will create unequaled opportunities for a well-fed Canada."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



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CHINESE QUEUES FOR SALE AT FIFTY CENTS PER OUNCE

HUMAN HAIR AS A TEXTILE FIBER

HAIR-NETS ARE PRACTICALLY a coarse lace made of human hair, nearly all of which comes from China, and is thoroughly cleansed and sterilized in the processes of bleaching, dyeing and manufacture. Emile Cogliostro, who writes of the hair-net industry in *The Color Trade Journal and Textile Chemist* (New York), reminds us that nearly all the wool or hair coverings of various animals have been utilized for textiles, and human hair is no exception. In the early days this hair was employed in making various articles, as evidenced by the remains in ancient tombs. In more recent times, in China and Japan, this fiber has been employed for making ropes and cords, especially for religious purposes. Some of us, perhaps, even among the Western nations, have curiosities such as watch-chains and the like, made of some cherished relative's locks. He proceeds:

"Human hair at the present time enjoys quite an extensive use as a textile fiber in the manufacture of hair-nets. While this industry has been in existence for quite a long period of years, it has undergone considerable development during the past decade owing to the very considerable demand for these articles as an essential of milady's toilet. Hair-nets are really coarse lace fabrics made of human hair.

"The extent of this industry is rather more considerable than most persons would imagine. According to H. W. Robinson in *The National Geographic Magazine*, there were over 140,000,000 hair-nets shipped to America in 1920 from a single Chinese city, and the total annual exports of this product from China are valued at more than $10,000,000. Practically all of the hair-nets are made of Chinese hair in China. Before the war, Italy and Galicia also produced a considerable quantity of human hair for manufacture into hair-nets, the actual making of the nets themselves being centered in Alsace-Lorraine, Galicia and Bohemia. The war, however, wiped out this industry in Europe.

"This transference of the industry to China is all the more noteworthy in that it must be regarded as essentially a new one in that country, being introduced only about fifteen years ago by some German firms. It is natural to expect the question as to why China should prove such a fertile field for the growth of this rather peculiar enterprise. The answer, no doubt, is to be found in the Chinese pigtail, coupled with the supply of plenty of cheap labor.

"It may also be mentioned that the industry does not require machinery and may be readily carried on in the home. While it is true that in the southern provinces of China the wearing of queues has practically ceased since the revolution of 1911, nevertheless in the northern provinces it is still practised, particularly in the country villages and in the inland sections. Even without the help of the queue, however, China would still be the greatest producer of human hair, and the hair-net industry would find in this country the best conditions under which to flourish. Furthermore, the character of the Chinese hair as a fiber for hair-nets is far more satisfactory than the hair fibers of other races. It is much stronger than the finer hair of European and American peoples and grows more lustily and in greater profusion. It also subjects itself much better to bleaching, sizing and dyeing.

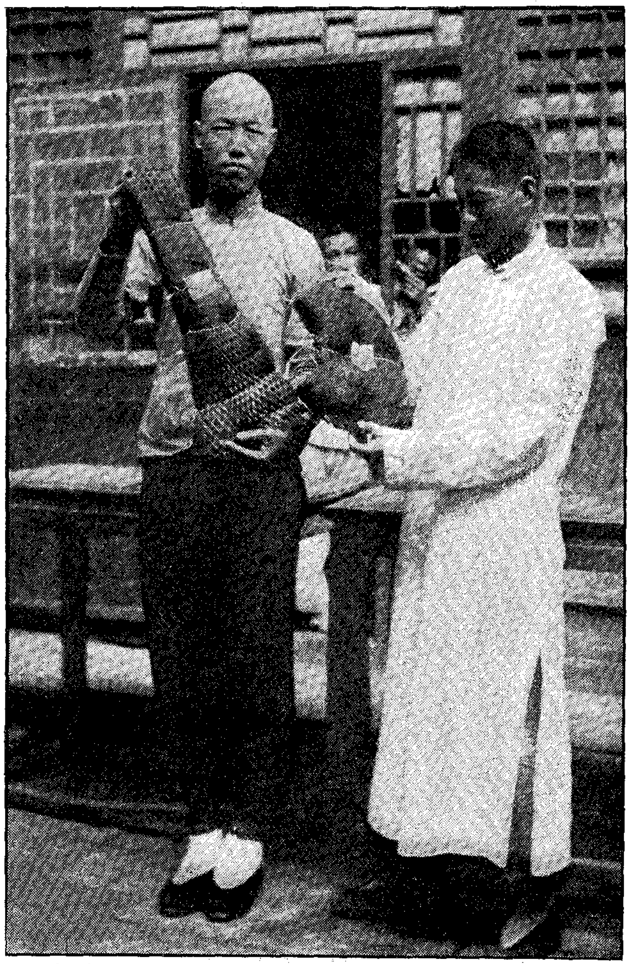
"Most of the raw hair for the making of hair-nets at the present time, besides that derived from the queues, is obtained from the combings of the hair from both men and women. The hair is graded according to length and quality and has to undergo special preparation. Low-grade combings may be worth only a few cents per pound, whereas a good grade of prepared hair may bring several dollars per pound. A pound of hair will make about 2,000 nets.

"Before the raw hair can be used for the manufacture of the nets it must undergo a number of treatments, several of which are chemical and require a certain degree of technical knowledge. The Chinese hair is coarse, therefore the diameter must be properly reduced. The Chinese hair is also black, and as hair-nets are desired chiefly in shades of brown, the hair must first be bleached and then dyed. It was not found possible to treat the hair in China to bring about these necessary modifications, consequently the hair, after grading and selection, was shipped to America or to Europe where it was processed and dyed. The prepared hair was then shipped back to China to be made into the nets, for it was only by the cheap Chinese hand-labor that it was at all possible to make these articles cheap enough to be commercially available. This roundabout organization of the industry made a good deal of traveling for the hair; it had also to pass through a number of hands along the way, all taking their toll from the industry, and altogether there was a great deal of lost motion that would ordinarily be considered wasteful and unnecessary."

Of recent years the preparatory treatments have been carried out in China itself, and some American firms have established factories there where the hair is treated under the supervision of American chemists. It is said that about nine-tenths of the hair-nets exported from China are made from hair that has been treated in that country. In the treatment for making the coarse Chinese hair sufficiently thin for use, the popular idea is that the hair is split, but Mr. Cogliostro tells us that this is a mistake. He says:

"The hair is treated with a solution of bleaching powder and stretched; this causes it to become bleached and at the same time the diameter is considerably reduced. As a rule the bleaching is carried to a point where most of the color is destroyed. Ordinarily the bleached hair has a yellowish brown tint, and on this is then dyed the various shades of brown, varying from golden brown to dark chestnut, also red, auburn and henna. Even the hair destined for black is dyed to this color and is not used in the unbleached condition of the original black of the Chinese hair.

"The dyeing of the hair is usually carried out with great secrecy, tho the knowledge of the suitable dyes to be employed is rather well established. The actual making of the hair-nets is rather simple. It consists essentially of weaving, much after the manner of a fishing-net and is done by hand, by Chinese girls, principally as a home industry, tho there is a tendency to concentrate the work under the factory system. Girls are clever and skilful with their fingers, and the operation relates itself much to the making of lace. The industry has been taken up quite extensively to help out in the recent famine districts, where it gave the families and girls a chance to earn a livelihood. The girls get about one cent for making a single hair-net, and as each contains about a thousand knots, they have to be rather quick with their hands. However, a clever girl can earn about ten cents for a day's labor, and this is considered rather good pay in China. She can live fairly comfortably on considerably less."



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HAIR-NETS BY WHOLESALE—READY TO BE SHIPPED

These are fringe nets and cap nets, each lot containing one gross and weighing one ounce. This is the form in which they come from China.

THE POTENCY OF MILLIONTHS

THE IMPORTANCE that exceedingly small quantities of certain substances may have for the "weal or wo" of man has been emphasized of late more conspicuously than ever before, says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). In commenting on the minuteness of the requisite daily requirement of vitamin B, for example, Mendel has remarked that it is probably represented by a few parts per million of the active body tissues. We read further:

"The attempt to express the potency of the much-discust toxin of botulism in definite dosage leads to an aggregation of decimal places that makes the tiny milligram appear enormously huge by comparison. How little iodin may determine the possibility of the prevention of goiter is suggested by the fact that the normal adult thyroid contains less than one-third grain of this element. Yet we have recently been told that it would require 2,000 years to drink enough Lake Superior water to accumulate this amount. Obviously traces of iodin are taken in foods; otherwise, no one would escape goiter in the lake region. The quantities are estimated at a few milligrams per ton of dehydrated food. Every clinician recognizes the surprizing potency of epinephrin solutions of great dilution, and also the marvelous prolonged effects that a few milligrams of thyroxin will exert on the metabolism. And now Abel and his colleagues at Johns Hopkins University have isolated from the pituitary gland a product still presumably impure, yet many hundreds of times as potent as the highly potent salts of histamin. Abel estimates that 1 gram of tissue can not contain more than 0.0002 gram of the potent substance. An antidiuretic dose for human beings is smaller than 0.01 milligram. This is another example of the enormous potency of certain physiologic principles elaborated in special glands and which, in the very minutest quantities, may have important regulatory functions in the body. It also emphasizes the patience and persistence for which the accumulation of sufficient material for study and identification calls. The results of these difficult studies emphasize the duty of the public to give adequate support to research effort."

SWINGING THE EYES TO RELIEVE STRAIN

IF AN EARNEST-LOOKING PERSON sitting opposite you in the car suddenly begins swinging his eyes from side to side like pendulums of an invisible clock do not conclude that he is an escaped lunatic. He may be practising the latest system for restoring normal vision. His doctor may have told him to throw away his spectacles and practise the "universal swing" to relax his eyes whenever the print begins to blur. Says a writer in the New York *Sun and Globe:*

"You can practise the universal swing over a page of type or you can lift your eyes and practise it over a neighboring lamp or a distant mountain. Its purpose is to take the strain off your eyes.

"But learning to see without strain is not half as easy as it sounds. Many of us never relax our eyes, even in sleep. And the habit of straining is intimately bound up with the habit of staring. You will notice that persons with extremely poor sight have a way of fixing their eyes in a changeless stare. It is partly to get out of the staring habit that one practises the universal swing.

"A prerequisite is that one should imagine some simple object quite perfectly and hold it in one's mental vision while swinging the eyes upon an outer object. The imagined object may be a printed period, like the one closing this sentence. Or it may be easier for you to picture a small letter 'o,' or one of the initials of your own signature. Whatever you select for the purpose your imagination of it must be perfect in form and intensely black, standing forth distinctly on a snow-white background.

"Some patients can achieve this immediately, others need some little practise before they can form and hold a mental picture of such a simple thing. When once the art is acquired it can be put to some surprizing uses, besides aiding in the relaxation of the eyes.

"Having fixt your interior object of vision, you swing your eyes rhythmically from one side to another of your mountain, your page of type, a picture on the wall or perhaps an optical test card, always carrying your interior object with you. And your first purpose in this is to see the mountain, or whatever it is, swinging from side to side in the opposite direction to that of your eyes.

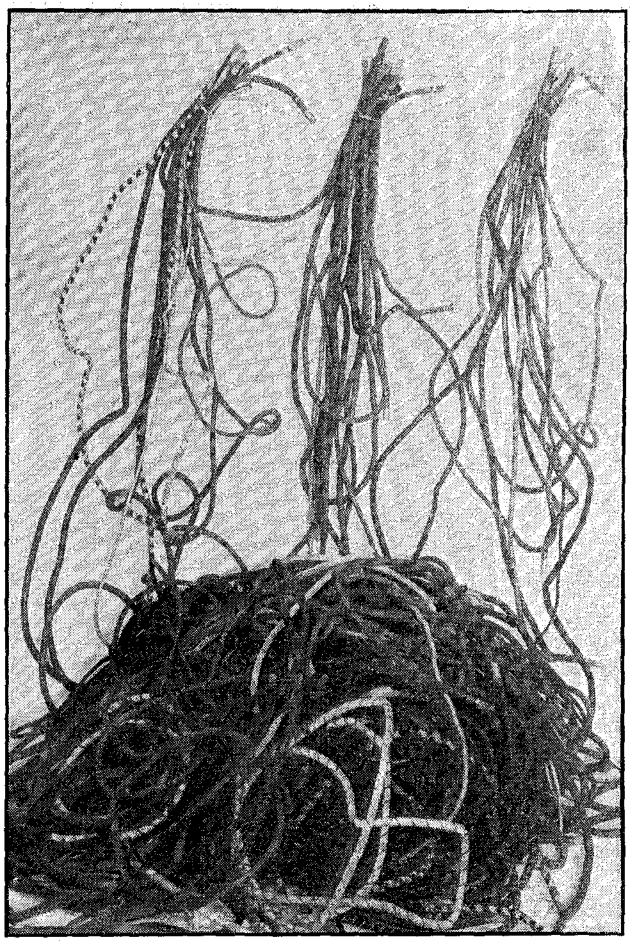
"This probably won't happen immediately. When it does happen you'll be startled by the suddenness of it, and by the brisk independence with which the test card, picture, lamp, page or mountain will shoot from side to side, as if by its own motion, as your eyes go in the reverse direction. With that experience comes a sense of lightness, of freedom, according to the practisers of the swing. The eyes, they say, feel as if a load has been lifted from them and the type they had been reading with difficulty now stands out clear and black upon the white paper.

"A singular feature of the process is that if the patient's mental picture of his period, initial or other interior object grows blurred or imperfect, or disappears, his habitual defect of vision will reassert itself.

"To overcome the difficulty of making the mountain move—or it may be an advertising card that you're swinging your eyes on—you are advised not to give more than a vague attention to the exterior object, just to be conscious of its mass as your eyes pass and repass it, but not to let it drag them into anything like detailed inspection, for that would inhibit the magical swing."

SAFETY FIRST WITH GAS-TUBES

ALL TUBULAR GAS CONNECTIONS are now subject to inspection and regulation in Newark, New Jersey, and that city is thereby cutting down the number of deaths from gas-leaks. James R. Jennings, who contributes an illustrated article on this subject to *The National Safety News* (Chicago), notes that during the cold weather of each winter many deaths are recorded from asphyxiation by gas. Just how many are due to ignorance on the part of the users is hard to say. Statistics show that a majority of them are, altho there are many cases that can never be settled because the principal witnesses are dead. He goes on:



By courtesy of "Gas Logic" (New York)

POTENTIAL MURDERERS UNDER ARREST

A collection of cheap gas-tubing taken from rooming-houses in Newark. Some of it was nothing more than an inner tube of tightly rolled paper, covered by a flimsy grade of cotton webbing. Such tubing is one of the chief causes of accidental asphyxiation by gas.

"The public officials of Newark came to the conclusion that flexible gas-tubing was one of the chief causes of such accidents. Throughout the city are thousands of houses and tenements with furnished rooms to let. In these houses are many foreigners, as yet ignorant of the use of gas. These were the people that the Newark officials set out to save from their own ignorance.

"Like most other reforms, this one was the result of an accident. Two foreigners were found dead in their rooms. They had been asphyxiated, and the only cause that could be found was a piece of leaky gas-tubing. The usual hubbub resulted. The newspapers called for an investigation. It was on the front pages for a few days.

"On March 13, 1917, Mayor Raymond approved the ordinance—the first of its kind ever passed—that provided for the regulation of the sale of gas-tubing in the City of Newark. This ordinance prohibits the sale and use of tubular connections for illuminating gas-fixtures and appliances, unless such tube shall have been approved by the Inspector of Gas and Gas Meters.

"The actual work of inspection was turned over to the Bureau of Lighting, and as fast as possible it made an inspection of all the tubing furnished to the public of Newark by the gas company and the plumbing and hardware stores. There were about 195 hardware stores alone in Newark, so one can readily see that the work of inspecting the tubing sold by them was no small task.

"The following regulations are in force:

"'Gas-tubing as offered for sale to the general public shall be made up in suitable lengths with end-pieces already securely attached. Manufacturers of gas-tubing and rubber end-pieces are not permitted to sell their products separately.

"'All gas-tubing must be made up of a strong gas-tight metal core with rubber packing and covered with a layer of good quality rubber and a braided cloth covering. Such layers of rubber to be put on over the metal core in such a way that it will of itself form a gas-tight wall.

"'The use or sale of bare metal tubing, commonly called 'metal tubing,' depending for its tightness on a thread-like rubber, or similar packing, will not under any condition be permitted.

"'When a metal helix is used in the construction of gas-tubing, it shall be of one continuous length without splices or other joints.

"'Retail dealers must carefully examine and test for leakage, each piece of gas-tubing just before it is sold to the customer.'

"The dealers have cooperated in the work so well that Engineer Francisco believes that there is not a single foot of poor tubing sold in Newark.

"Some of the accompanying illustrations show the dangerous makeshifts that many people have been using to connect appliances with the pipes. Their owners had been trying to 'make them do' for a time. They had patched them with every variety of material to control the leaks that had developed. Rags, pieces of rubber tape, adhesive plaster, soap and even chewing-gum were found.

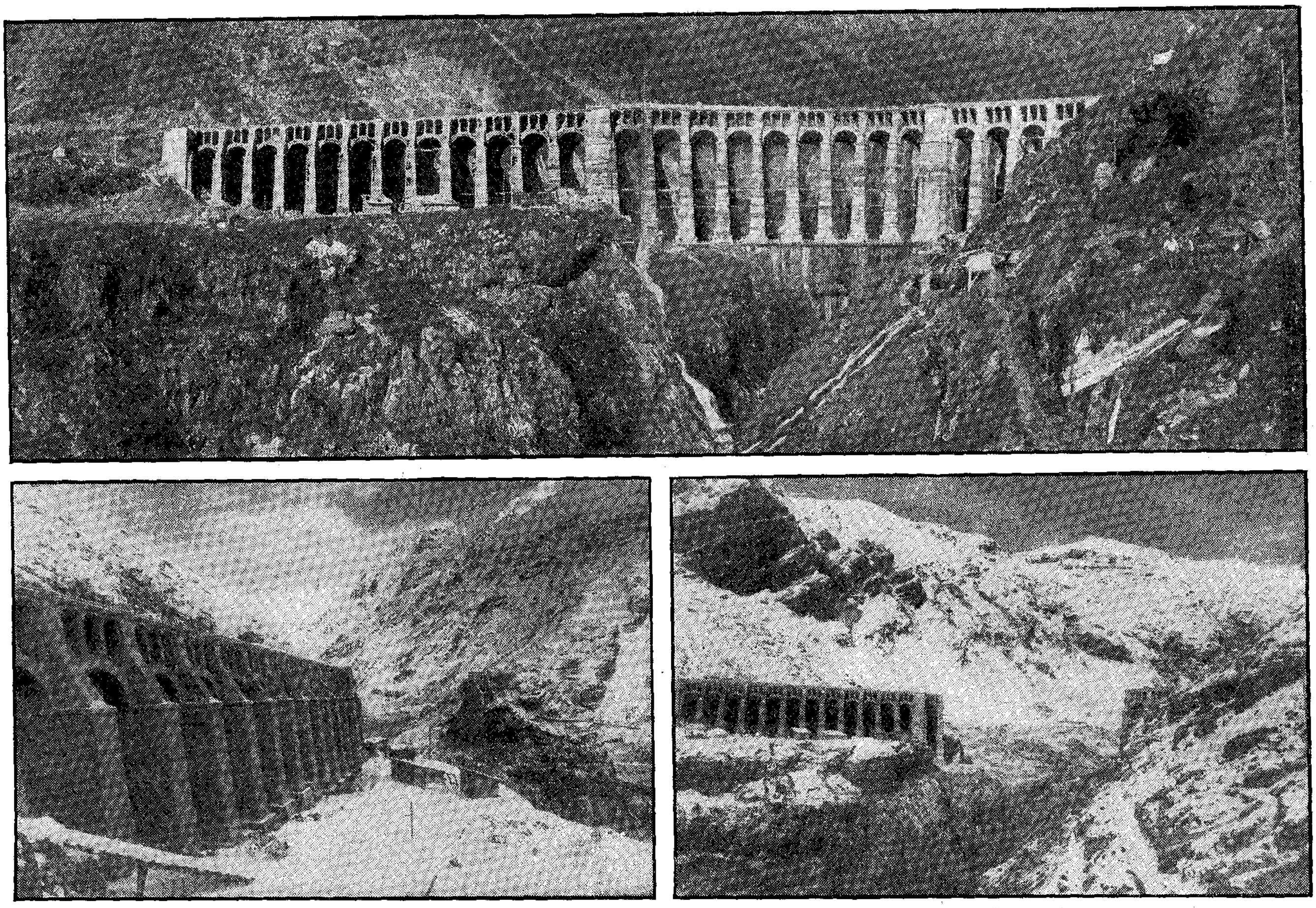
"The tubing itself was of the poorest quality. Some of it was merely brown paper, tightly rolled and covered with cloth. The few pieces that might have passed inspection once upon a time were so old that time had killed their usefulness. A lot of this tubing had been bought at the five-and-ten-cent stores at the rate of two feet for five cents, while the approved tubing was selling for about twelve cents per foot.

"The inspectors played fair with the dealers and with the consumers. Where tubing was found that was not downright dangerous, altho not approved, it was allowed to remain in use until its usefulness had expired. In the case of a dealer who had a stock of tubing not approved, he was allowed to dispose of this first and then lay in his supply of approved tubing. While this may seem like tacit approval of dangerous tubing, it was thought better to adopt this course rather than stronger measures. What the officials wanted was the cooperation of the storekeepers, without which the regulation would fail. It would be comparatively simple to 'bootleg' cheap tubing. Once sold, most of it would never be seen by inspectors, for it would go into private homes, where the inspectors had no right to intrude.

"The cooperation from the tubing companies has been excellent. With the exception of one large company, they have all agreed to sell only the approved grades of tubing to Newark storekeepers. However, recent advice from the company indicates that it will soon be found on the approved list."

FIZZY DRINKS GERM-FREE—Soft drinks, if carbonated, are safer than uncarbonated beverages. Researches conducted at the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh indicate that carbon dioxid in solution is fatal to bacteria and that carbonated beverages which when bottled were not bacteria-free become almost sterile after storage of some weeks. The higher the bottling pressure and the greater the amount of carbonic acid gas in solution, the greater is the germicidal effect. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The investigators state that the average bottled beverage, when not carbonated, is a fine medium for rapid bacterial growth. Such beverages may become highly dangerous if originally contaminated with germs which cause disease. Carbonation prevents this, they declare, basing their opinions on a large number of experiments. These indicate that a beverage carbonated and bottled under sanitary conditions and with sufficient pressure, remains in a sanitary condition and actually improves in purity with storage. The experiments also show, in the opinions of the experimenters, that the fatal effects on the bacteria are proportional to the amounts of gas used and to the pressure employed. Higher bottling pressures are therefore advocated in the interest



By courtesy of the "Engineering News-Record" (New York)

WHY DID THIS DAM GIVE WAY?

Five hundred lives were lost through the failure of this dam at Gleno, Italy, on December 1, and the Italian Government is trying to find out the precise reason. At the top is the completed dam before failure. At the left below, seen from the right bank, is the portion of the dam left standing; at the right below is a general up-stream view of the scene after the disaster. Experts quoted below find evidence of bad workmanship.

of health. The experimenters take pains to state that carbonization is not to be considered a substitute for cleanliness or the use of water or materials of doubtful purity. In such cases the initial contamination may be so high that in spite of the germicidal effect of the dissolved gas, the drink will be dangerous.

"In conclusion, the experimenters declare: 'From the standpoint of the consumer, especially when in a strange vicinity with an admittedly doubtful or dangerous water supply, the chances of immunity from disease are better if one drinks only highly carbonated water or beverages.'"

AN ITALIAN DAM THAT WENT WRONG

THE FAILURE OF A GREAT POWER DAM at Gleno, in north-central Italy, on December 1 last, was responsible for the loss of five hundred lives and for great destruction of property. The dam was of "multiple arch" construction, generally supposed to confer a special degree of safety, and engineers have been much interested to hear details of the failure. These are now given to English readers for the first time, we are told, in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Since the first news of the break, an editorial writer tells us, no tangible facts about this startling engineering accident have found their way into print. The present account is from information gathered by an Italian engineer on the ground. Apparently because of the governmental investigation which has been set on foot, the account lacks many details, and the difficulty is aggravated by the magnitude and unusual character of the structure, and the irregular procedure followed in building it. We read:

"Two features emphasized in the account are significant, aside from the general lack of competence in planning and construction to which the reporter refers. These are the use of a gravity base for part of the dam and the bad workmanship and ignorance of sound construction practise evidenced in the use of lime mortar in the base masonry and the acceptance of poor concrete in the superstructure. As to the first, the presence of this lime-mortar masonry foundation was so obviously a grave threat to the stability and permanence of the dam that one naturally looks first to the probability of initial failure here. So far as present evidence goes, however, the masonry in large part survived the failure of the dam, which indicates that it was not the primary cause of the disaster. This is particularly important with respect to the right-hand end of the base, where the eye-witness account suggests that the failure began. The possibility of vertical movement between the central part of the dam and the wings, due to the presence of this base, also comes to mind, tho such settlement is purely conjectural.

"There is also the possibility that the concrete superstructure itself failed; in particular the chance of shear failure in one of the high buttresses invites consideration. It is worth pointing out that the portion of the dam which failed is the highest section, the wings being appreciably lower, and that the greatest stresses and the largest influence of defective concrete and poorly bonded construction joints would be found in this part.

"While the technical questions involved in the failure can not be answered even tentatively in the absence of fuller details—which the government's investigation will doubtless reveal—it is necessary to restate and reemphasize the long-known truth that incompetent hands rarely build safe dams. The past has given many significant warnings that dams are hazardous structures, and can be made safe only through rigid enforcement of the principles that thoroughly skilled engineering must control both their design and their construction. Convulsions of nature have never destroyed a dam; negligence and error of their builders have destroyed many."

An Italian engineer is quoted in this magazine as thus summarizing the faults in the work at Gleno:

"(1) Failure to cut footings in the rock for the buttresses of the dam; (2) Use of improper materials and lack of inspection of materials; (3) Poor mixing and lack of inspection of the concrete; (4) Use of unwashed aggregate; (5) Lax inspection in pouring the concrete; (6) Failure to ram the concrete in the forms; (7) Generally incompetent direction and supervision."

A NEW KIND OF MENTAL HOSPITAL

ONE OF THE SADDEST CHAPTERS in human history is the treatment that has been accorded, until very recent years, to the insane and the mentally unbalanced,—who are frequently thrust across the line between sanity and insanity by harshness, misunderstanding, or ignorant treatment. Large numbers of such cases can be saved if brought under proper medical care at the right time, and, in fact, we are devoting more and more thought to the prevention of lunacy by the proper treatment of those suffering from mental or emotional disturbances. Unfortunately in many cases this treatment is not supplied until the patient has suffered the very serious mental shock of appearing before a committee in lunacy and been actually confined. More and more the feeling is growing among the enlightened that the laws of mental hygiene should be studied and applied in the same way as the laws of physical hygiene. An advanced step has been taken in a recently installed institution in Paris known as the Service of Ste. Anne, with two distinctive features. Attendance is entirely voluntary, and no restraint is exerted as to the time of departure. The result is that persons suffering from mental affliction, but unwilling to acknowledge themselves even partially insane, seek relief here as simply as they would from a broken leg, a dilated heart or hardened arteries. Secondly, the logical method is pursued of examination and study of the case before treatment is prescribed, instead of subjecting the invalid to the mortification of practical imprisonment previous to a thorough-going examination of his condition. The work of this new organization and the results obtained, which are most encouraging, are described in a late number of the *Larousse Mensuel* (Paris) by Dr. P. Lucchini. He declares that while there are 18,000 actually insane patients in Paris at least 100,000 half-witted persons are at large. He says:

"The idea of a psychiatric hospital is gaining ground—an institution which shall be a true 'preventorium' for mental maladies. This entered the mind of Dr. Toulouse some twenty years ago. The outbreak of the war accentuated the danger, particularly such a war as the last, where not only soldiers, but even many women and men past the age of bearing arms, found their mental resistance subjected to severe tests and their nervous systems seriously disturbed and overwrought."

Dr. Toulouse succeeded in accomplishing his aims in 1922 with the help of Henri Rousselle, President of the Third Commission of the General Council of the Seine, who supported the idea with great enthusiasm. We read further:

"The problem which presented itself was as follows: It was desired to take a sort of census of the population of 100,000 consisting of sufferers from excessive fatigue, the overwrought and those persons classed as hypochondriacs, neurasthenics or suffering from various fears, anxieties, scruples, doubts and obsessions, subjecting them to attacks of confusion or excitement; also the victims of alcohol, cocaine, and morphin, requiring treatment to prevent their condition from being aggravated. The object was to attract this class to a hospital which one might be free to enter and to leave, in distinction from the asylum, where the sufferer is conducted and retained by force on the part of either his relatives or of the State.

"It is upon this absolutely new basis that the free Service of Ste. Anne has been organized. This consists of a service proper and of a dispensary. In the latter, free consultations are given every day from 9 A. M. until noon. To this are attached a pharmacy, which distributes free medicines to invalids unable to pay for them, and a clinical laboratory where blood tests and rapid clinical or serological determinations can be made, and where patients can be treated by injections and the application of physical agents. This is the first service of psychiatry where a systematic use is made of all the processes of general medicine. Here are a large number of consulting specialists working side by side, thus making it possible to send the patient from one to another so that no sort of trouble shall escape attention."

This new hospital was opened in August, 1922, and the number of entrants increased regularly. The quarters for patients are partly above the consultation rooms and partly in a neighboring ward, men and women being separated. There are no formalities connected with entering and no restrictions as to departure. To quote further:

"The importance of this from the point of view of individual security is obvious. Hitherto when any person exhibited a state of mental confusion it was necessary to decide immediately to intern him; at present he is merely required to enter the Service of Mental Prophylaxis, where he undergoes observation for a day or for a week. Indigent patients are cared for free, the expense being divided between the department and the commune where the invalid lives.

"The mental affections treated are various—neurasthenia and mental depression, melancholy, hypochondria, unbalanced mental states, either constitutional or acquired, anomalies of temperament and of character, obsessions, phobias, various impulses, toxic manias, perversions, troubles consequent on the war, states of delirium not requiring internment, mental confusion, toxic or post infectious psychoses, organic troubles due either to some lesion of the brain or some lack in the internal gland secretions; epilepsy and backwardness, etc."

A distinctive feature is the entire absence of the bareness, stiffness and monotony of the usual hospital environment. The bedrooms, assembly rooms, and corridors are brightly decorated and furnished, use being made of gay and cheerful colors and of pleasing paintings and frescos. Everything is done that can conduce to tranquillity of spirit and a sense of well-being. The situation is in the midst of gardens, so as to be protected from the noises of the great city.

"To sum up, all those persons on the border line between normality and madness and driven hither and yon from one day to another without finding any place to receive them, have here a sort of halfway house between a hospital and an asylum, erected expressly to serve them and to enable them to be cured. So far as practise is concerned, this appears to be an entirely new form of institution. We are justified therefore in saying that it constitutes a profound reform . . . whose formula should be applied in the construction of many similar institutions not only in France and her colonies but in foreign parts as well."

TRACKING THE SCARLET-FEVER GERM—Scarlet fever may be the next disease to be subdued, we are assured by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The development of a test to determine human susceptibility to this disease has been announced to the American Medical Association, we are told, by Drs. George F. Dick and Gladys Henry Dick of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases in Chicago. We read:

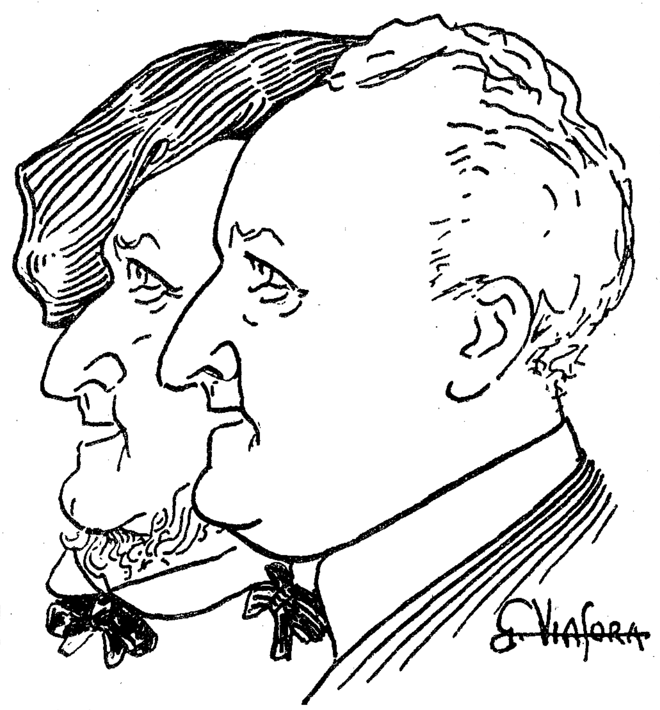
"The responsibility for scarlet fever has apparently been fastened firmly on a suspected germ, a streptococcus that destroys blood corpuscles. And, more important, the two medical experimenters have taken the first steps toward a method of immunizing against the disease by use of products obtained from the apparently specific scarlet fever streptococcus. Drs. Dick and Dick recently were able to produce scarlet fever experimentally, using human volunteers as subjects. Using the filtrate from cultures of this streptococcus they have now been able to devise a skin-sensitization test that tells whether the person tested is susceptible to scarlet fever. All convalescent scarlet fever patients showed a negative or only slightly positive reaction to the new skin test. But 41.6 per cent. of persons tested who had not had scarlet fever showed positive skin tests. If this ratio holds generally, it means that less than half of the population is susceptible to scarlet fever. The filtrate used in the skin-sensitization test will not react properly when it is mixed with serum from convalescent scarlet-fever patients and this may lead to a means of prevention of scarlet fever, similar to the antitoxins used in treatment of diphtheria and other diseases. Progress in the use of a serum for the treatment of scarlet fever has also been reported by Dr. A. R. Dochez of Columbia University and Dr. Francis G. Blake of Yale. Serum from horses inoculated with the emolytic streptococcus was used in the treatment of scarlet fever patients with promising results. From two to five people in every 100,000 die each year from scarlet fever, and young people are more likely to be attacked that those who have reached maturity."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE SON OF RICHARD WAGNER

"TWO OF THE GREATEST MEN this globe has ever seen"—Wagner and Liszt, are represented in this country by Siegfried Wagner, son and grandson of this illustrious pair. It is Mr. Finck's sentence that we quote, and the fact contained in the words is sufficient warrant, think most of the writers on music, for a musical holiday, whatever the discouraging Germanism of the day's news. Siegfried Wagner comes in the hope of raising at least $200,000 to help revive the Bayreuth festivals next July. His initial concert in New York was not largely attended, but it led Mr. Henderson of *The Herald* to say that "the son of Richard Wagner personally conducting the music of his father and grandfather connects this day of many small things with a mighty era when men opened golden gates leading to a promised land." The welcome was loud and cordial, and Mr. Wagner had to turn from his desk four times before beginning his concert to acknowledge the salvos. Mr. Henderson weaves into his notice of the concert something of the personal history of the man:



From "Musical America" (New York)

LIKE AND UNLIKE

Father and son, Richard and Siegfried Wagner The son is seeking funds to carry on the Bayreuth idea.

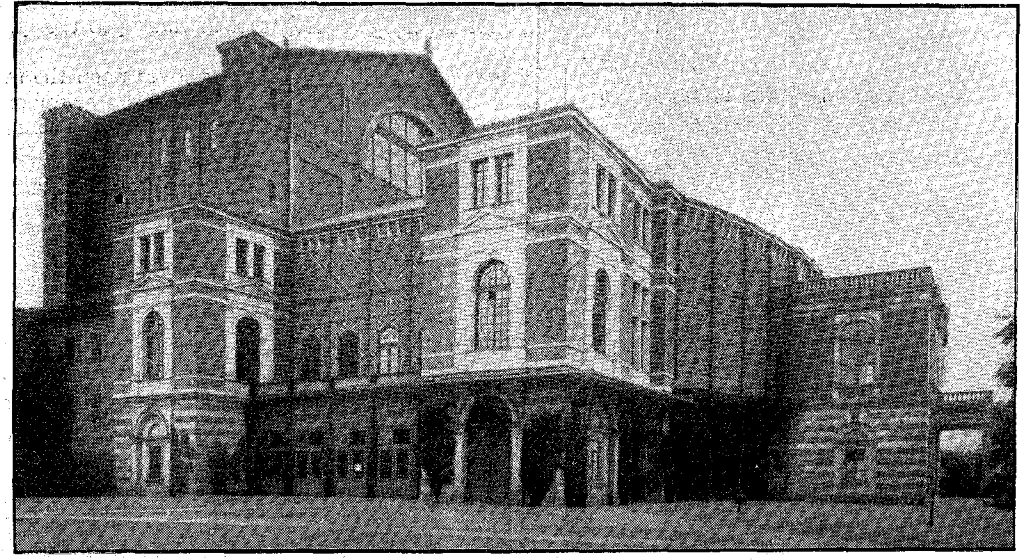
> "It was on June 25, 1870, that Wagner wrote to Frau Wille of Zurich, 'There blooms for me a splendid son, strong and beautiful, whom I dare call Siegfried Richard Wagner. Now think what I must feel that this at last has fallen to my share. I am fifty-seven years old.' That son is now almost as old as his father was then. He looks enough like the great Richard to be identifiable. But his conducting yesterday evoked no desire for comparison with the genius who threw London criticism into a paroxysm of doubt and rebellion in 1855, excited an audience to demand a repetition of the 'Freischuetz' overture, interpreted Mendelssohn's 'Fingal's Cave' to the amazement of British conservatism, and even persuaded persons from Mayfair, Belgravia, Soho and Surrey to cheer the 'Tannhaeuser' overture.
>
> Of course no man should be expected to project a big shadow against the background of Franz Liszt as grandfather and Richard Wagner as father. Mr. Siegfried Wagner showed himself to be a well-trained musician who knew his business. His two orchestral pieces demonstrated the great value of his studies with Engelbert Humperdinck. The inadequate program notes on them made it impossible to measure them as delineative compositions. But they proved to be melodious, the first especially so with its obvious folk themes, and neatly put together. One would like to hear them performed by a more elastic orchestra under a less conservative conductor in a more favorable auditorium than that of the Metropolitan.
>
> "In all the music of his father and his grandfather Mr. Wagner disclosed himself as an accomplished regulator of tempi. He permitted nothing to run riot. All was orderly, clear and comfortable. The scene of the punishment of *Brünnhilde* was without doubt the musical climax of this historical concert. Here indeed the traditions of the Metropolitan performances, themselves not ideal, outran some of the fine discretion of Mr. Wagner, and Mr. Whitehill did not call altogether in vain upon the spirit of *Loge*.
>
> "The 'Meistersinger' prelude laid heavy stress upon the fact that the master singers were artizans. And Liszt's symphonic poem sang the prelude to an eternal peace. But the concert was interesting."

The family of Richard Wagner have gone through many hardships since the war came in 1914. Frau Cosima is eighty-seven and lives almost entirely in her room where she can look from the window upon the grave of Wagner. "She does not worry any more about what is going on around her," said her son on his arrival here. "My mother is living in the past and the days of my father's triumphs in the operatic world and is quite happy." In the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we read some correspondence of Dorothy Thompson showing how the twilight has fallen upon Bayreuth:

> "This is the Götterdämmerung of Bayreuth, I thought, as I stood on the great stage in the Festspielhaus the other night. I had made a solitary pilgrimage to the little South German city, which from 1876 to 1914 was the Mekka of the world's music lovers. It was late afternoon when I arrived and sunset by the time I had routed out the master machinist, who lives at the back of the great brick-and-timber basilica built by Richard Wagner to house the most marvelous opera in the world. In the setting sun it looked dreary and ugly, a 'Billy' Sunday tabernacle in more durable materials, a covered public market or—horrid thought—a crematorium!
>
> "The machinist was a little old man in a long gray beard and a shabby velvet jacket. His blue eyes were bright and his German not of the guttural variety commonly heard in Bavaria. Evidently he was no ordinary caretaker, and I soon recognized him to be the master mechanic, Friedrich Kranich, the friend of Wagner and the planner of much of the apparatus, which, before the days of Max Reinhardt and David Belasco, was a wonder of stagecraft.
>
> "Two German officers, each wearing the Iron Cross, joined us as he fitted a key into the side-entrance door and led us, through dusty curtains, into a fly-specked vestibule and on to the vast stage. We stood together among the dust while the little man spun a tale of the great days of the past. The ship of the 'Flying Dutchman' hung suspended above our heads. The rocks down which the *Valkyrie* came rushing, singing their wild war cries, were parked at the left of the stage. What *Brünnhildes* had sung from those rocks! The old mechanic helped me to recall them: Amalie Materna, the creator of the rôle; the great Lilli Lehmann, whose fame in the nineties surpassed that of Farrar or Jeritza in our generation; Ellen Gulbranson, whose song was interrupted by the war.
>
> "Four huge wooden barrels hung aloft in the high spaces above the stage. 'The Bell of the Grail,' our guide explained, and went

into a technical description of how four conductors stood in the gallery behind the bells, which were merely metal plates in the back of the barrels, and struck them such booms as were heard way down in the city. A difficult business it was, too, because the bells were so far from the conductor that he must signal by little lights and reckon with a difference of a second or so before the sound responded to the signal.

"The two German officers and I followed the old man patiently. He seemed to take comfort in explaining the intricate mechanism of sunlight and shade, of mist, thunder and clouds, of how deep in the earth the stage was sunk, why the seats were arranged as they were, and why the acoustics were so world-famous—'because the whole theater is built of wood, like the shell of a violin.'



THE FESTIVAL THEATER IN BAYREUTH

Which has resounded to many American voices, now stands silent and dusty on the hill.

"Above all, he liked to recall the great artists who sang there. The sunlight streamed through the windows behind the imperial loge and made blots of gold on the empty seats, and when the officers asked a question their voices boomed uncannily through the hall. They eyed the imperial loge morosely, thinking, I have no doubt, of the Wittelsbachs who had sat there and the officers who had attended, and of how the expansive days might never return.

"The dressing-rooms were shabby and dusty. Here was the couch where Matzenauer and Emmy Destinn, Schumann-Heink and Barbara Kemp, Lilli Lehman and Frieda Hempel had all reclined. It was covered by a red-and-black chintz badly in need of washing. The varnish was peeling from a yellow chest of drawers, and fly-specks garnished the pier glass.

"Dust was thick on Wagner's piano in the rehearsal room.

"It is a remarkable instrument, built by Bachstein after a model made by the composer himself, and is like an office desk, with drawers down the sides and a keyboard where a writing space might be expected. On the wall, written in chalk on a small blackboard, was the sardonic inscription, 'General rehearsal to-morrow—R. W.,' a memento of Richard Wagner for many years back. I wondered if ever there would be another general rehearsal in that house in Bayreuth. Our guide was optimistic. Certainly, yes; in summer, 1924. But I had heard something about funds which made me skeptical."

Miss Thompson describes "Wahnfried," the home of the Wagners, as "a square stucco building in a commonplace and rather ugly style of German villa architecture." Going on:

"It does not in the least suggest the early years when his genius burned brightest and when his revolutionary doctrines brought him into conflict with the Government and made him a fighter in the 1848 revolution, an exile in Switzerland, a poverty-stricken composer in Paris, when 500 francs sent by his half-sister and her husband bought the Christmas goose for him and his first wife, Minna Planne, and seemed a fortune.

"In those days he hated the system whereby a man sold his art for patronage. A bust of King Ludwig the Second is the most conspicuous thing about the entrance to Wahnfried. Ludwig II was the patron who made the Bayreuth music festival possible. Even the title of the villa, 'Wahnfried,' and the inscription, 'Hier wo mein Wahnen Frieden fand Wahnfried Sei dieses Haus von mir genannt,' had something ironic about it to me. 'Wahnen' is a peculiar word; literally it means madness; probably he meant that in this house he had peace from his obsessions. But his dreams were obsessions; his inspiration was a sort of madness, and he never composed anything of great inspiration in this house. The great 'Ring,' his only real love tragedy; 'Tristan and Isolde,' the first work on the 'Meistersinger,' with its satirical treatment of formalism in art, even the first outlines of 'Parsifal,' were written when he was a poverty-stricken exile in Switzerland, a guest in the home of his great friend, Mathilde Wesendonck, wife of a silk merchant, representing a New York house. Somehow, looking at Wahnfried, I could not associate it with Wagner at all.

"But I could associate it distinctly with his second wife, Frau Cosima, who more than any one else helped the ex-revolutionary to become the protégé of kings, to build a rich bourgeoise house and who helped the composer of operas for the international stage to found the greatest German theater. And Frau Cosima, I knew, was still there, in Wahnfried, and it was of her I thought as I walked up the long avenue of chestnut-trees approaching the house.

"Frau Cosima Wagner is now eighty-six (in 1923). An extraordinary personality from the accounts we have of her, a woman of amazing energy and organizing ability and more than half responsible for the Bayreuth tradition. She should be a personality. The child of Franz Liszt, she should have inherited at least as richly from her mother, Marie d'Avigny, Comtesse d'Agoult."

THE LOUVAIN LIBRARY—Hymns of hate have not died down in Europe, observes the New York *Tribune*, "but, on the other hand, they have not made impossible what we may call the canticle of praise. It points to the library of Louvain, "ruthlessly destroyed by the Germans in 1914," but now in course of restoration as "an affirmation of the ever-aspiring spirit of man." We read:

"As the new building goes forward it seems a veritable song in stone, the uplifting of the voice of mankind in celebration of the sublime principle that if there is healing anywhere it is in the things of the mind. Out of the devastation of war there rises here a new hope and a new life. It ought to bring high happiness and a grave sense of responsibility to Americans to know that the fate of this transformation rests in their hands.

"It is a matter of our own choice and determination. Cardinal Mercier came to our shores in 1919 and we asked him what we could do in the service of Belgium. He told us of the plight of the library of Louvain. There the Hun had faithfully done his work. In the 'Reminiscences' of Conrad von Hoetzendorff there is a letter addrest to him by Von Moltke. It admits that 'our proceedings in Belgium are certainly brutal, but it is a question of life and death, and who gets into our way has to bear the consequences.' Louvain got in the way of those beastly proceedings, and so, as a matter of 'life and death' to the German Empire, the library was gutted. Von Moltke, with these evil thoughts in his mind, signed this letter in August, 1914, 'Mit Gott, mein Herr Kamerad!' Cardinal Mercier, with the name of God reverently on his lips, appealed to America in 1919 in the interests of his library. . . The schools and colleges of America that take part in this rebuilding will have their shields and flags preserved forever within the library walls. American generosity is to be even minutely recorded at Louvain."

SORRY STATE OF LETTERS IN ENGLAND

TURN YOUR EYES BACKWARD if you wish to escape the doldrums of present-day literature. "The modern man of letters is a delusion or a snare, and until you drop him and all his works you can not aspire to the standard of taste that prevailed in this country before the war." "This country," of course, means England, and Basil MacDonald Hastings, the playwright, is the speaker. If he inveighs against the younger generation he can not be dismissed as an oldster, for "Who's Who" puts his birth as 1881. His pessimism, if you call it such, is mingled with a little pity, for he asks you to shed a tear over the "incompetence" of the writers he deplores, for they "did not provoke the conditions that made them the bores that they are." "Literature degenerates as life and standards of life degenerate. When man is unworthy, literature is unworthy. Most moderns are either stupid or mad, and that is why the publishers sullenly turn out stupid or mad books." This diatribe appears in the London *Evening Standard*, and its criticism is directed at the five years that have elapsed since the Armistice.

"At first the war books occupied the printing-presses, rightly enough, for a history of hell would always be popular, if we had the material. (Who will commission Father Martindale?) But the public tired in time of the tales of battle (tho it is to be hoped that the story of the sinking of the *Ardent* will be read at least once a year by each citizen) and lifted its eyes hopefully to literary exponents of ideas.

"What kind of bread has been given? For it is bread, even tho it be as unpalatable as a stone.

"Yards of poetry, and by that I mean poetry which was surely ordered by the yard, yards of bloodless essays and yards of gowk fiction written with one eye on Mammon and the other on the Charwoman's Elastic-sided Boots. Absurd to mention names. Think of the man who writes sporting stories in verse while the knees of modern Oxford quiver, the Triboulet of the twentieth century.

Though my rhyme be ragged,
Tattered, and gagged,
Rudely rain-beaten,
Rusty, moth-eaten,
Yf ye take welle there withe
It hath in it some pithe.

Think of the twitterer who is written down as 'poet' in every literary weekly and who publishes 'collected' editions before any one of real culture has recovered from giddiness over his first sonnet. Think, above all, of the boorish novels which smirch the shelves of what might be useful lending libraries.

"I suppose we should not expect very much of a novel. It can express only what a man feels, not what he thinks. When a man feels finely we get the novels of Dickens and Thackeray. When feelings are blunted and dulled, as in this post-war period, we get either the filthiness or the witlessness of the boor. There has scarcely been a smile in a story since the Armistice. There have been many a grin and smirk and perhaps some of the laughter of despair."

Criticism, we are told, has, luckily for the novelists, lost its wits also, and novelists are proclaimed masterpieces which are "an abomination and a desolation, and, indeed, are bought only because the modern reader has had his angles battered to the obtuse," Mr. Hastings sees a few rays of light—

"Of course, there have been good stories since the Armistice—what better than Algernon Blackwood's 'Episodes Before Thirty,' a novel too proud to call itself one?—but one, and one only, has achieved deserved popularity.

"Literature varies in accordance with the current writers' view on life. In the early part of the fifteenth century the times in England were as saddening as they are to-day.

IN THE PALMY DAYS OF OLD

A scene before a performance of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth in 1902 "snapped" by a traveler. Siegfried Wagner stands talking to the two ladies at the left.

"'They willingly narrated (said Haine of the writers of that time) horrible and tragic histories. . . . They saw that the world went blundering here and there like a drunken man. A sad and gloomy world, amused by external pleasures, opprest with a dull misery, which suffered and feared without consolation of hope.'

"What an exact picture of to-day!"

But the unhappy readers of Occleve and Lydgate had Chaucer to look back upon, we are reminded, as a hope for our own moral sanity.

"When they sickened over Lydgate, who composed poetry by the yard if ever a modern did (he was paid a hundred shillings by the Abbot of St. Albans for translating, writing and illuminating a legend in verse, and no more thought was required for one branch of the work than for the others), they had the joyous memory of that best of good-humored poets. Reflect that he conversed with Petrarch and perhaps with Boccaccio and Froissart. He knew the brilliant world of the Continent, so unlike the gloom of England then and now.

"Even so, we have some glorious memories to live upon, Hardy, still with us in the flesh and for ever with us in the spirit, Francis Thompson, and Swinburne. When the men of taste of 1438 groaned over the inactivity of the brains of their time, they little knew that close at hand were Milton, and, in a sky of lowering clouds, that sudden sunstart, William Shakespeare. . . .

"The time is not yet for our literary renaissance. There must be much more 'raving and inanity.' The return to the senses and to natural life will give England great literary art once more. How long, how long? Many of us can hear the flute on the other side of the hills, but the sound is fitful and the player of the rebeck has not yet been seen. 'O Great Beyond, O the keen call of thy flute! I forget, I ever forget, that I have no wings to fly, that I am bound in this spot ever more.'"

STANDSTILL OF THE YOUNG RADICALS

THE YOUNG RADICAL MOVEMENT is emerging from adolescence, and their state is provocative of more than pity. Sympathy instead is offered by the American novelist, Henry Sydnor Harrison, who adds a hearty injunction to proceed on the lines already gained for a fair way. Mr. Harrison has none of the apprehensions of Mr. Hamlin Garland, whose article in the New York *Times Book Review* we gave in part in our issue of January 19. Mr. Harrison, in fact, offers "words of comfort and good cheer," inasmuch as he sees that "the young radical 'socio-literary' movement has come to a standstill," having themselves come to realize that they do not now know and never have known just what they set out for. He is convinced that the "young radicals" will never stand still long, and tho halted in the rather disconcerting present, they are yet likely to "give us ideas of genuine creational worth." His faith is built upon the fact that the new writers are less interested in the older researches in the domain of character than in social ideas, and "offer themselves, fundamentally, not as artists at all, but as social philosophers." *The Times* is again the forum for Mr. Harrison's diagnosis:

THE STREAM OF PILGRIMS TO THE WAGNER SHRINE

A snapshot of the visitors to the festival of 1902 ascending the hill to the theater for the performance which began at 4 P. M. and finished about eleven, with a pause for dinner.

"They are, in one word, embryo social reformers, and the 'movement' of which they are the heart and soul is properly judged by the validity of their social diagnosis and the merit of their prescription.

"Now the record of the 'young radicals' so far, I must agree with Mr. Garland, has not been altogether heartening. As yet the ideas offered have been negative or destructive in character and the surrounding philosophy sterile, or worse. I contend, however, that there is nothing necessarily discouraging in this, and that in fact, to this point, matters have but followed the normal and logical course.

"It seems to me that all must agree that the aim, at least, of the young is good. In effect, what they want is precisely what we all want, namely, a fuller, freer, richer and more interesting life. But to conceive and project in detail a better life, and externalize the complicated social polity in which it may be lived, is a task beyond the extemporization of even the youngest; it wouldn't be fair to expect it. On the other hand, to point out faults in the existing life is extremely simple. Inevitably the young thinkers have first exhibited their desire for something better by showing us something very decidedly worse. This has hitherto been the achievement.

"Young prophets—and of course I use 'young' in the technical sense throughout—young radical seers, pledged to 'tell the whole truth,' sparing nothing, neither women nor children, neither the halt nor the blind, have poured out upon us a literature of 'devastation.' Thousands of bitter voices have cried in the densely populated wilderness: America is a vulgar and impossible place, not meet for art, or for artists to live in. Americans are enslaved by masses of 'outworn conventions.' (This has been perhaps the great cliché of the movement so far; who decided which conventions were the outworn ones, and how, is not always so clear.) Life in the small town is hideous; the big town—really no better. 'Virtue' is just hypocrisy and fear; home and the family are nuisances; as for marriage, the less said the better. Patriotism is bunk. Duty, tradition, idealism, personal responsibility and personal sacrifice—these are bunk. Politics is hokum. Business and education are hokum; religion is bunk. And so on.

"In sum, it must be said that the young have hitherto contented themselves with assembling a large number of unfavorable generalizations, none of them perhaps enjoying the advantage of being exactly true; and upon this body erecting, explicitly or otherwise, a 'new' philosophy of behavior which seems to some students not new at all. The theme is freedom through repudiation. The doctrine, where anything so positive as doctrine can be detected, is the establishment of individual liberty through the destruction of existing restraints. In effect, the young radical has said to himself: 'Society owes me an esthetic living. The society about me does not provide me with the sort of living I want and deserve. Therefore I (or my hero) will not be bound by the rules of that society, and I (he) will be free.'

"I think this has been approximately the method of revolt to date, and that it accounts for existing eccentricities in art and conduct which have caused Mr. Garland and other judicious elders to grieve. On this record, frankly, I can offer little cheer. My 'optimistic' position is, however, that all these manifestations are but the normal symptoms of young attack, necessarily representing a phase; and that it is already perceived that freedom by repudiation is not enough. Signs of developing points of view begin to multiply."

Among the "signs" selected by Mr. Harrison was a recent remark in Mr. Broun's column in the New York *World* to this effect: "We are beginning to wonder if dissent is not in danger of becoming just as smug as orthodoxy." The other was the observation of a reviewer of Floyd Dell's novel "Janet March" to the effect that "the boy and girl in the story, having conscientiously demonstrated that they were free, hadn't an earthly thing to do with their freedom." The game of revolt is losing its zest because it seems to win too much:

"Revolt, the characteristic business of youth, is valuable in and of itself. It is a wholesome declaration that ideas and institutions must give some better justification of their existence than the fact that they have always existed, or do now exist. . . . But nothing is truer, alas, than that dissent, when wide-spread, quickly loses its characteristic quality. The more followers and voices a revolt attracts, the more does it lose the tang of novelty and the sharp virtue of audacity. Non-conformance, in proportion as it is successful, inevitably becomes conformance. . . .

"When dissent becomes smug, and revolt loses its risky flavors, brave lads will pass on. The true revolutionist is he who stands ready to revolt from revolt. And when the system is heavily stimulated with tonic, the demand for food is apt to become insistent. Mr. Krutch, in the review referred to, definitely passes on. When do we eat? he says in sum. What is this freedom worth? he demands uncompromisingly, of *Roger* and *Janet* in Mr. Dell's fable. Of course the answer is only too obvious: it is worth very little. Speaking generally, and succinctly, the self-styled 'freedom' of young persons who have no character, and of whose talent their authors never quite convince us, is one of the least important things in the world. 'I can imagine nothing of less consequence,' as *Bunker Bean* would say. But it is of great importance to have the question now raised among the brilliant young themselves. For this is the sort of question which, once fairly discharged, is likely to go on detonating for a long time."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

YUM-M-M! THEIR FIRST REAL SANDWICHES TASTE LIKE MANNA

But there are others among Germany's unfortunate innocents who are perpetually hungry and whose bodies are racked by that disease of malnutrition—tuberculosis. All classes are affected, and a catastrophe is said to be impending.

"IF THINE ENEMY HUNGER, FEED HIM"

THE COFFIN TRADE in Germany, already good, is likely to improve if the hunger and scurvy now particularly ravaging the ranks of the children are not checked before spring. A catastrophe, we are told, is impending. Two million German school children and half a million children too young to go to school need food. It was a very skeptical, confused and protesting person who was wrenched from the relative calm of his professional work in New York by the persuasiveness of the Quakers and cast into the German maelstrom of "human anxieties and confusions which diplomatists, statesmen, generals of war and industry, and others perhaps as well qualified, have caused, tolerated, explained away or tried to cure." Dr. Haven Emerson, a widely known New York physician, finds that Germany is not being destroyed by starvation, but that hunger and sickness, unemployment in the factories and infection in the homes are undermining a people. Dr. Emerson is professor of preventive medicine at Cornell University and lecturer at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and at the New York School of Social Work, and he saw service in the war as colonel in the Medical Corps. He had in Germany the usual glimpses of hotel life, gay evenings at restaurants, and walks in the parks and along the boulevards on which many travelers' impressions are said to be built, but says that one might just as well accept the Ritz Hotel, country clubs and Fifth Avenue as indices of the standard of living in the United States. His commission in Germany was to go beneath the surface—to make a swift diagnosis of communities, and he "gathered facts in person and from original sources, in no way connected with propaganda for relief or foreign sympathy, in Breslau, Dresden, Munich, Frankfort-on-Main, Cologne and Opladen." These, he writes in *The Survey* (New York), are some of the items he picked up in personal observation or from direct inquiry:

"Increase of 29 per cent. during 1923 in applications for diagnosis and care of open tuberculosis at the clinics of Germany.

"Forty-four per cent. of 1,300 children in Breslau between two and six years gave a positive reaction to the Von Pirquet test, or in plain language were already at this age infected with tuberculosis, even tho not in the active stage of the disease.

"In Cologne, an increase of 14 per cent. in deaths from tuberculosis in the twelve months of 1923.

"Among the school children of Germany an increase of 16 per cent. in open pulmonary tuberculosis in 1923 as compared with 1922.

"In the city orphanages in Berlin, tuberculosis in children under one year increased during 1923 from 3.7 per cent. to 9.7 per cent. of admissions at that age, and at this same institution 33⅓ per cent. of children between three and four years of age were actively tuberculous.

"In Opladen, a suburban district of small industrial villages with detached single or two-family houses (128,000 population), deaths from tuberculosis constituted 15 per cent. of all deaths in 1923, tho formerly only 9 per cent.

"In general, children's hospitals in Berlin where formerly between 5 and 10 per cent. of the patients were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, now 25 per cent. of them are admitted for this disease.

"In Berlin, 66 per cent. of the tuberculosis patients attending the special clinics share a bed and room with another person.

"Five of the municipal preventoria with four hundred beds for pre-tuberculous or suspect children from tuberculosis families have been closed within the year for lack of funds.

"Several thousand beds in public and private institutions for the treatment of favorable and advanced pulmonary tuberculosis have been closed because neither the patients nor the community could pay for the food, warmth and service required.

"In most of the cities the visiting nurses no longer have any funds with which to pay for an extra room, or a separate bed in an already occupied room, for relative segregation of the active tuberculous patient in a family of children.

"In Dresden, at a prominent children's hospital, prior to 1915 they had no lung tuberculosis in children under three years; to-day twenty-five of the one hundred and twenty beds are occupied by children of this age, and the more recent cases are in the first two years of life. In Munich, in a similar children's hospital sixteen of the one hundred and twenty beds are always filled with cases of open pulmonary tuberculosis.

"Among the 120,000 school children of Cologne between six and ten cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were usually discovered each year. In 1923, twenty cases were found among four thousand examined in September."

These conditions followed the sequence of events. As Dr. Emerson found and studied them, they are:

> "Unemployment, accompanied by total loss of all savings and insurance, and investments of a lifetime, on top of nine years of much restricted diets for all ages; inability to pay for private care, and hence disregard or conscious neglect of precautions during the early stages of tuberculosis; unavoidable crowding into small, dark, damp, unheated living-rooms of a multitude of chronic bacillus carriers to whom fell the lot of tending the little children while all the rest went out to try to earn or gather food; prolonged intense exposure to tuberculosis of little children already seriously deprest by early severe rickets and the accompanying bronchial infections of the colder weather, and with a resistance lowered by a diet of potatoes, meal, vegetable oil and a quite inadequate ration of milk of a low grade of butter-fat.
>
> "This is no imaginary aggregation of theoretical incidents in the lives of rare families. This is the story every physician, nurse, social worker and school-teacher has found repeated over and over again in a multitude of cases in their own personal experience, and often within their own family circle. And the children can not be taken out of these homes, as they could be formerly, for the day or for periods of domicile in institutions, because of the great reduction in such facilities. In Berlin there has been in the past year a reduction of 73 per cent. in the day-nursery cribs available, 24.8 per cent. in kindergartens, 27.9 per cent. in children's shelters, and 12.5 per cent. in children's hospital beds."

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NO ROOM FOR HATE

So finds Dr. Haven Emerson in his investigation of hunger and poverty in many parts of Germany.

A progressive shortage in the milk supply has increased the difficulties of the situation. The use of milk in most American cities, says Dr. Emerson, amounts to about one-half a pint a day for each person. So it used to be in German cities. To-day the Berlin people have about .06 of a pint apiece; in Breslau the share is .14 of a pint; in Dresden it is .08 of a pint; in Munich, .04 of a pint; in Frankfurt, .04 of a pint, and in Cologne, .10 of a pint. The supply is used only for expectant and nursing mothers, for infants under two years of age and for invalids. According to almost unanimous experience, says Dr. Emerson, since 1914 children more than four years of age have had no milk. This shortage of milk has not been made up by the equivalents in children's diets. Cod-liver oil is now too expensive for most hospitals, and in many places is unobtainable. The consumption of meat has been reduced 34 per cent. to 46 per cent. in all the cities Dr. Emerson visited, and, such as it was, the meat was lacking in the animal fats "craved by those who are thinly clad, cold, perpetually hungry and weary of the meal soup, the boiled potato, the bit of bread and herring on which they must live and have lived for many months."

Unemployment is extensive. Of the entire population of Germany—62,000,000—14.5 per cent. are supported at the expense of the Government by the unemployment dole. From 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the population in the cities visited, we are told, have no other income or means with which to buy food, shelter, heat and clothing than the public dole of approximately $2.50 a week for a family (man, wife and two children under fourteen years of age). While salaries have been reduced from one-fourth to three-fourths of pre-war value, the cost of all necessities has increased from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. since 1913, and at the present time 25 per cent. of all public servants are being discharged, with no probability of their obtaining other employment. Dr. Emerson continues:

> "The cry is for work, the right to be busy, something to do to help themselves, anything but this dumb waiting for the next unknown handicap. And this is not only the vacant-minded gloom of the hod-carrier, of the hand-to-mouth laborer. In this grinding poverty there can be no demand for those whose services are the real riches of a community. The lists of applicants for public help, the rosters of the unemployed contain an ever-increasing number of physicians, painters artists of many kinds, skilled workers in metals and wood, business men and women, tailors and the whole range of a formerly prosperous middle class whose income from earnings and investments has come to an end.
>
> "In Dresden during the past four months five thousand people of the middle class have appealed to the public relief office for the weekly dole, often persuaded to take this step by the visiting nurse whose call to help in sickness revealed the actual want in homes of apparent comfort where self-respect still held the family back from joining the army of public dependents. The most fundamental faith of modern man has been wrecked by destroying the savings and credit, the results of thrift and industry of two generations. A process as ruthless and relentless as that of war is now under way among masses of herded but leaderless people. The progress of labor in the past thirty years, the protection of the producer, the safeguards of age, sickness, unemployment, the assurance of receiving the postponed benefits of a life of energy and intelligent self-support, have all been swept out of the reach of those whose lives and whose children depended most upon the stability of national credit and trust."

As an act of courtesy and to check against the information they might have, Dr. Emerson laid his findings before the British High Commissioner in Cologne and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. The one substantiated Dr. Emerson's data and added "pointed facts" of his own, and the other "made no objection to the facts of increasing sickness and death among German children." Dr. Emerson concludes that—

> "Germany needs our material help now and in generous measure. Hate, and in its milder form, indifference to suffering, is an unworthy excuse for being close-fisted; and both hatred and stinginess are alien to the traditional personal and national policies of our people.
>
> "But as sickness and deaths are but the partial penalties now being paid for the destruction of industry and credit, so the help which may come through feeding the hungry, tending the sick and protecting the well against disease can be but a brief and feeble palliative. Statesmanship, international unselfishness, foreign commerce, reestablishment of faith in the financial policy of the Government, honesty in searching for new sources of revenue and making them bear a burden comparable to that of the wage-earner—these must bring the final answer to the question, but in the meantime we, in the midst of plenty, will see our own problems in a fairer light if we cast off the blanket of aloofness, the cold scorn and hate bred by our disgust and distrust of the policy of pre-war and war Germany and enter whole-heartedly into the harvest of helpfulness in which greater winnings will be earned for their and our children than can ever come by playing the easy part of conscious virtue, so natural to victory and material success.
>
> "Nothing but an increase of friendliness can come to our children from transfer of material wealth across the Atlantic as an investment in other children's lives."

DIVIDENDS FROM THE NEAR EAST

FED, HOUSED AND CLOTHED by American charity, 50,000 Greek and Armenian orphans in the Near East are trying to balance their debt in the only way they can, by learning to pay their way as they go and to do their part of the world's work. Their chief problem now is self-support, for bread and shoes can not always come from their good friends across the sea. When conditions are normal, rivalries for domain ended, and religious animosities soothed, they hope to settle down as citizens worthy of all the sacrifices made in their behalf. Much has been written of the great work being carried on among these waifs of the Near East, of their need and of the answer from American homes, and it is worth while to render an occasional report of what is being accomplished toward making them men and women, capable to carry the burden and responsibilities of life. They have no wish to be pauperized, we are told; they are not "lying down on the job." Self-respecting and earnest, they are making a strong effort to show their gratitude by being responsive and amenable, by aiding in the running work of the orphanages, and by fitting themselves to "graduate" from the institutions as soon as their guardians deem them fit to carry on alone. In the mass, writes Mabell S. C. Smith in *Our World* (New York), they show certain admirable qualities. They have prodigious energy and amazing thrift. Their early experience bred unusual independence and initiative, for at an age when most youngsters are still in the nursery these children were wandering unattended and fending for themselves like little animals. Now they are being better equipped for the struggle, and every child knows that the must be able to earn his living when he is sixteen, at the latest. Every chance is given them by the Near East Relief, and grateful cooperation on the part of the orphans is accorded. To show his appreciation an orphan at Diarbekir assembled these rules, which the writer incorporates in her article:

"1. Every person which live in orphanage, they mustn't think that they are free.

"2. Any person without special permission, they mustn't go any place.

"3. In the food time, everybody must be present.

"4. In pray time, you must be present and specially you will be still and quiet.

"5. Nobody must go to bed, until he has done pray for his self.

"6. In the morning when you are awake from your sleeping, you mustn't make any voice, if you make voice, the others will be awake.

"7. Every person must make his work and duty with faithfully not to show to the mens, but for the God.

"8. Every girl, they must be careful do not speak lie and beware to speak bad and unhonest word.

"9. Be careful to not be thief and not quarrel with each other.

"10. Everybody must speak with each other with lovely and kindly.

"11. Every person, mustn't blasphem never, nor to say donkey, dog and such bad words, because you are created like the picture of God.

"12. All of them that they did not obey this orders, they will be punished."

In teaching, the Near East Relief takes upon itself the duties of parenthood. Without disturbing the religious traditions of the young people or inculcating new doctrines, it gives them an ethical training that develops character "broad enough to forgive the hatreds of the past, balanced enough to be truthful and honest in the present. Loyalty to the countries in which they are citizens is imprest on them while their natural love of their race and people is not discouraged." As for schooling,

"They are all taught the three R's, some history and elementary science. The more apt are given extra time for school; the really clever will be educated for the professions. The blind are receiving both mental and finger training in special schools, and a school of nursing is turning out competent young Florence Nightingales.

"No child will go out from an orphanage unprepared to meet the world. Inside these big community homes both boys and girls do all the work necessary to swing the household. While cultivating the domestic crafts, such as tailoring, dressmaking, cooking, carpentry, cabinet-making, gardening, the children are providing themselves with gainful occupations, but, in addition, they are privileged to choose from a long list of trades. They may elect to be metal workers or masons or printers or potters—whatever the choice, they are helped to satisfy it.

"Local governments are cooperating in forwarding agricultural training by allocating land. In the Caucasus agricultural schools and experimental farms are established on this land and American farm machinery clanks over the fields around Ararat where Noah unloaded from the Ark the farming tools that have served his descendants as models ever since.

Photographs by courtesy of the Near East Relief

APPRENTICES IN INDEPENDENCE

America can not always feed them, and these remnants of the Near East peoples are learning a trade to support themselves.

"The Greek Government has donated 2,000 acres for buildings and farms on the island of Syra, and the orphans have already raised incredible amounts of tomatoes during the few weeks of their tenancy. On the mainland boys on other government allotments are studying the selection of cattle and seed and the use of tractors and diskers and loaders.

"In the Caucasus the boys have built village homes with their own hands; on the Ægean island of Syra, they are just finishing a group of fifteen stone buildings to house 3,000 children; at Nahr Ibrahim and Antilyas they are putting up wooden dormitories; at Nazareth they are enlarging existing buildings.

"In some of the orphanages the larger children are earning even before their 'graduation.' The girls at Ghazir and Sidon find a ready market in Beirut for jellies and embroideries; the boys of the Schneller Orphanage sell their cabinet work in Jerusalem; in Aleppo the Street of Near East Relief is lined with little shops housing orphan tailors, dressmakers, upholsterers, silversmiths, and so on."

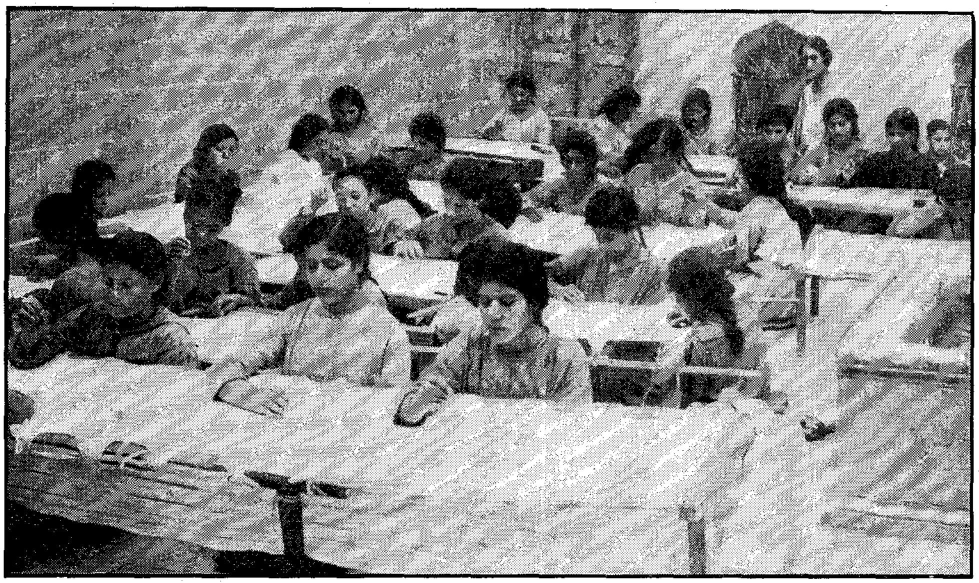
These Aleppo children, we are told, work on a plan by which they turn into the orphanage a certain part of their earnings to pay for their living expenses, bank another fraction, and retain a third to do with as they like. Here and elsewhere the boys and girls are supervised for a year by relief workers so that protection and assistance may be given them if needed. Again,

"In the Caucasus the boys are building a village in which some of the oldest are living while they work small attached farms. When of an age to marry they will be encouraged to choose brides from the older orphan girls. At Alexandropol a bank has been established to further saving on the part of the young workers.

"These are some of the concrete expressions of the orphans' desire to work out their own salvation. With American aid and guidance, they give promise of completing a fine record."

WHY INFIDELS ARE DISCOURAGED

ATHEISTS ARE ALMOST IN DESPAIR, it seems, because Christianity is not being destroyed and religious belief eliminated from the human mind, and an infidel who styles himself a freethinker views the situation as a tragic climax to his best hopes for a Godless world. Even the fact that religion is becoming more "liberal" is no gain to atheism, since, we are told, it merely makes religion more tolerable. However, this discouraged infidel forces comfort from the fact, as he states it, that some religious beliefs are losing their authority. Considering all the violent turmoil which is stirring pulpit and pew and the fear occasionally exprest by religious leaders themselves that the world is on the toboggan, it will not be amiss to set down the atheists' view of the situation.



A RETURN ON AN INVESTMENT IN CHARITY

When they have finished their course of instruction, made possible by Near East Relief, these girls will be dressmakers to the "first families" in Aleppo.

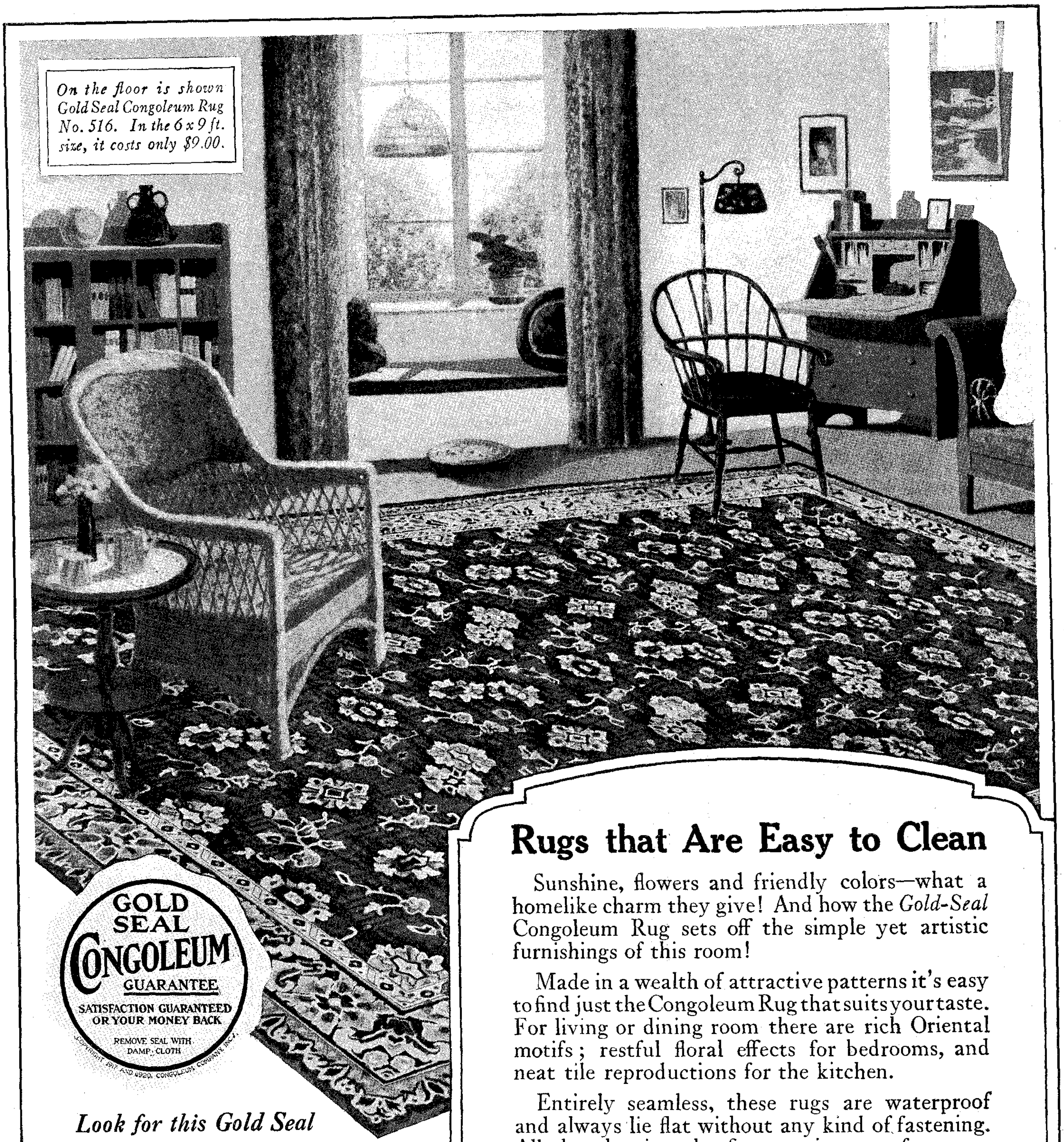
It is no light task to war against so solid a position as that held by religious belief, confesses Chapman Cohen, editor, in *The Freethinker* (London), and therefore, it is something if his fellow atheists can see "unmistakable signs of the enemy's weakening." But while the believer is comforted by the length of life of religious beliefs, we are told, the unbeliever is strengthened by considering their mortality. "For the most tenacious of religious beliefs and religious institutions weaken before the gradual development of humanity. They can survive oppression, but they succumb to the advance of knowledge and the growth of race." But, as Mr. Cohen reviews the times for his followers, religious beliefs are not showing any marked signs of succumbing to the assaults upon them. He proceeds:

"It is not easy to point to any marked advance of Freethought in any special direction during the past year. The Blasphemy Laws remain unrepealed, there has been no direct move in the direction of removing the Bible from the schools, and so leaving the child mind free from theological pressure. The iniquity of the State subsidizing all the religious sects by remitting all rates and taxes on their buildings remains, and there has been no help given to Freethinkers in the way of clearing religious ceremonies from our civic life. Bigots still continue active against anything in the shape of direct Freethought—altho they save their faces somewhat by offering a little patronage to a form of 'liberal' thinking which is never likely to do them much harm, and which may even help them by diverting attention from the real issue. And the newspaper boycott on Freethought news continues with unabated strength. All this is on the losing side of the account. On the other hand, there is no mistaking the fact that so far as the general public is concerned, religious beliefs are fast losing their authority. Religion is commended to the people, not on account of its doctrinal truth so much as because of its fancied utility. What are facetiously called advanced preachers are content to recommend religion on much the same grounds that a politician advises the making of a new road or a new system of sanitation. Freethinking ideas, the direct challenge to the whole circle of religious beliefs, have become so common that they no longer excite surprized comment, save in the less developed parts of the country. All these are important items on the profit side of the ledger, and they form the basis on which our plans for the future must rest."

But the profit side of the ledger shows too much blank space to suit Mr. Cohen, and he admits that it is quite easy to overestimate the importance of a liberalism in matters of religion. The churches, he finds, have accommodated themselves to new ideas, but there is no cheer in that, either, "the truth of the situation being that religion is never so dangerous as when it is accommodating, and the more it becomes so, the greater the need to keep its true nature before the public mind." After all, he goes on, "it is not a liberalizing of Christianity we are aiming at, but its destruction. No other end than that is worth bothering about, because to pursue the end of rationalizing Christianity is only to pave the way for its restoration." He proceeds:

"The rationalizing of religion is one of the gravest dangers to genuine Freethought. That is a sentence which all Freethinkers would do well to take for a New Year's motto. There is no real gain to progress if a man or a Church gives up the plainly anthropomorphic god of the Bible and rests content with a god who is only a watered-down edition of the old one. There is no real gain to give up belief in the demons and angels of the New Testament and to console oneself with other angels and demons of a little less objectionable character. We do not speak of a man as a genuinely reformed character if he gives up burglary and takes to picking pockets. What gain is it for men and women to disown the literal inspiration of the Bible if they continue to impress upon the nation the importance of keeping the Bible in front of all as a book socially valuable to the people and demand for it a privileged position in schools and colleges? These things are only making religion more tolerable, holding off the Freethinking attacker until such time as the defenders have regained their strength. It is not the precise form in which certain ideas are cast that we are fighting but the ideas themselves. We are not fighting the orthodox Christian conception of God only, but the idea of God. It is the idea of a future life as dominating this one against which we war, not the precise form of the idea as set forth by this or that Church. And the more the churches, by their concessions to Freethought, disguise the real nature of their teaching and of their aims, the more important it is that we should make their real aims and their real teaching plain to the people.

"Our spoken propaganda should be increased at least tenfold, the distribution of our literature should be intensified fiftyfold. The Churches see to it that their message is carried everywhere. Can not we do something to see that our message is spread abroad to the same extent? Let us be more aggressive. . . . For I believe with Kingdon Clifford that if religion is a lie, it should not be whispered in secret, but shouted from the housetops."



On the floor is shown Gold Seal Congoleum Rug No. 516. In the 6 x 9 ft. size, it costs only $9.00.

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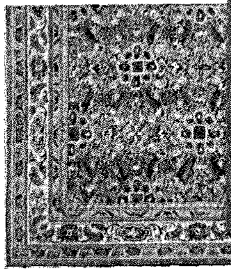

Pattern No. 538

Rugs that Are Easy to Clean

Sunshine, flowers and friendly colors—what a homelike charm they give! And how the *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug sets off the simple yet artistic furnishings of this room!

Made in a wealth of attractive patterns it's easy to find just the Congoleum Rug that suits your taste. For living or dining room there are rich Oriental motifs; restful floral effects for bedrooms, and neat tile reproductions for the kitchen.

Entirely seamless, these rugs are waterproof and always lie flat without any kind of fastening. All the cleaning the firm, sanitary surface ever needs is a few easy strokes of a damp mop. Furthermore, the prices are so low that you will find it real economy to use them all over the house.

6	x 9	feet	$ 9.00
7½	x 9	feet	11.25
9	x 9	feet	13.50
9	x 10½	feet	15.75
9	x 12	feet	18.00

The patterns illustrated are made in the five large sizes only. The smaller rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with them.

1½	x 3	feet	$ .60
3	x 3	feet	1.40
3	x 4½	feet	1.95
3	x 6	feet	2.50

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted

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CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

LADY GREGORY, known to us as director of the Abbey Theater Players, writes a long poem in *The New Republic*, naming over the heroes who stood up for Irish freedom. She puts a song into an old woman's mouth, and as the woman sings she lights one candle after another, each from the flame of the preceding. We take up her song after the fourth candle:

THE OLD WOMAN REMEMBERS

By Augusta Gregory

. . . .

(She lights the fifth candle.)

With five and five score years gone by
Tone and Lord Edward struck the ball—
My grief such hurlers had to die
And leave the goal to the Gall!
So each new age breaks each new hope,
And so in eighteen-hundred-three,
Another twisting of the rope
Set Robert Emmet's spirit free.

(She lights the sixth candle.)

In Easter week the wisp was lit
Waked Dublin from her drowsy years;
I moan the battle-anger, yet
What did we ever win by tears?
The ballad singers long have cried
The shining names of far-away;
Now let them rhyme out those that died
With the three colors, yesterday

Aye and today. That quick quenched flame,[*]
Thin rushlight in the dipper's hand,
Burnt out before his fulness came,
His name a Saint's, with Saints to stand.
Or him[†] the skillet and the mould
Had rounded right to Nature's plan;
Terence, who waned, while moons grown old
Thrice gazed on an unconquered man.

(She lights the seventh candle.)

(Having lighted the seventh candle she stands up:)

This is our rosary of praise
For some whose names are sung or said
Through seven hundred years of days
The silver beads upon the thread. . . .

(She goes to the window as if startled and listens for a moment then comes back and stands beside the table:)

My grief if ever they have heard
The keen on every countryside
In our dark winter, or got word
How brother by his brother died!

But who forgives shall be forgiven.
It's likely in the Shining Land
Before that company in Heaven
From Cathal's hand and Michael's hand
The barren shadow-weapons fall,
The bitter battle-angers cease;
And so God give to them and all
The blessing of his lasting peace!

THERE is felicity in this lyrical protest of the soul for freedom. It is in *The Overland Monthly and Out West Magazine* (San Francisco):

GYPSY FOLK

By Don W. Farran

Across the bog and up the lane
The gypsy folk are coming,
Singing through the charcoal mist
That rests upon the hill;
A dog is yelping in the brush
And gypsy-folk are humming
Tunes their fathers wove in thought
That keep them restless still;

A dream to find at evening,
A day to watch it go,
And fortune for the finding
Where the seven winds blow!

Ah, I was born a gypsy
But life has held me here,
Tempting me with lovely things
Of ivory and gold;
Painted wagons creak tonight
And gypsy-folk are near,
Singing songs I longed to know
While I was growing old;

A bright coin to cross my palm,
A whisper soft and low,
And gypsy-folk who've waited long
Calling me to go!

God! What have I to keep me
From walking down the lane?
Living forty years beside
A man I cannot love!
All my sons have gone to war
And died in mud and rain,
And I shall go to join them
With the same sky above;

A love to find at sunrise,
A song to sing at noon,
And gypsy-folk who wait for me—
I am coming soon!

WE take this from the London *Spectator*, and find it a metrical gem:

LOVE IN JEOPARDY

By Humbert Wolfe

Here by the rose-tree
They planted once
Of Love in Jeopardy
An Italian bronze,

Not love the conqueror,
Not love with wings,
But a boy waiting for
Perilous things,

His bow unstrung,
Unsounded the zither,
And the delicate young
Hands clasped together,

As grave as the first
Boy with the first maiden,
Outside of the curst
Closed gates of Eden.

But they have ravished
Away this love,
And he is not cherished
Nor spoken of,

Save, when as fluted
From Eden, blows
For two the transmuted
Phrase of the rose.

Thorn-note, blossom-note,
Note of the petal,
Cool as the rain, but
Trembling a little,

As though, brought hither
From far, one sung
To a mute zither
With bow unstrung,

How by a rose-tree
They planted once
Of Love in Jeopardy
An Italian bronze.

WE shall not question too closely about the speaker whether we find him a "longshoreman" or a more highly civilized type who chooses to see through another's eyes. It is in *Scribner's:*

LONGSHORE

By Thomas Caldecot Chubb

Oh, I AM tired to death of the drab wharf miles!
I should like to sweep with the drift of the ebb to sea,
Past all this rotting of ships moored to weedy piles.
Give me a cruddled waste where the waves move free!

Beaten gold on a thousand spires of flame,
Petty voices that cry from an irritable heart,
All of man's pent up restlessness, all of man's shame;
I am sick of these, I would have gray space for my part!

There is not a vehemence here that the sea has not known.
All of this strife is a little thing to the sea's.
What is longshore love to the sea's love for its own?
Its nervous repose to the ocean's passion for ease?

The floe is smudgy with dirt. The ferries squeal.
There are grimy things our small moods can worship before.
I'll have only one god who can bid me to kneel.
I'll worship a manly god out of sight of the shore.

Perhaps this is febrile unrest? Then unrest has spoken,
Though inarticulately, at all petty things:
Send me a wide gray space by dark land unbroken,
A wild place where wet waves break and a wet wind stings.

THE Whitcomb Riley tradition is still lively in his native State, as this in the Indianapolis *Star* shows. Perhaps this will do for platform rendering:

SILAS SLOCUM

By Walter Greenough

Old Silas Slocum always said
That he'd about as leave be dead
As livin', if he had his way,
On ev'ry February day!

"I jest don't blame th' groun'-hog none,
For toddlin' out to seek th' sun,
An' then jest tearin' back to bed,
In February," Silas said.

But Silas Slocum was th' man
That used to take his palm-leaf fan,
An' set outside his door an' cuss,
Whenever July bothered us.

An' in th' spring, Old Silas groaned
About th' farms his brother owned,
An' said th' rains had been so bad,
They'd washed out ev'ry crop he'd had!

An' when September an' its smiles,
Come loafin' in across th' miles,
Old Silas sighed, an' said th' drought
Had ruined people—jest about!

As for December, Silas thought
There wasn't nothin' God had brought
To plague th' dwellers in this clime
That could compare with winter time.

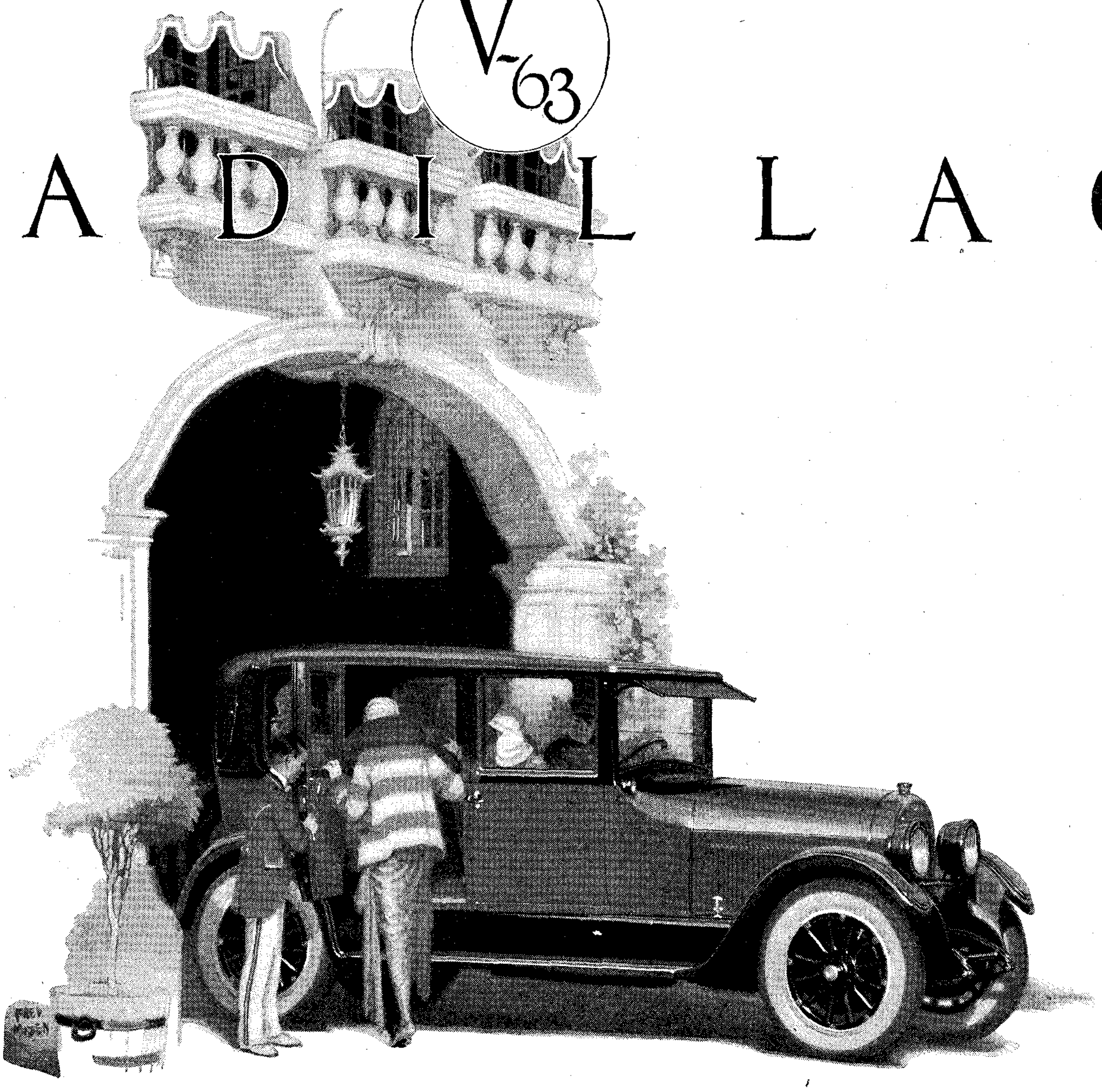
But February—oh, my gosh!
How Silas an' his boots'd slosh
Across th' street—then, weak an' wet,
He'd git back home—an' set, an' set!

---

[*] Hevin Barry.
[†] Terence McSwiney

V-63

CADILLAC



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Cadillac invites you to approach the V-63 Sedan with great expectations, and is confident that a single ride will convince you of its surpassing quality.

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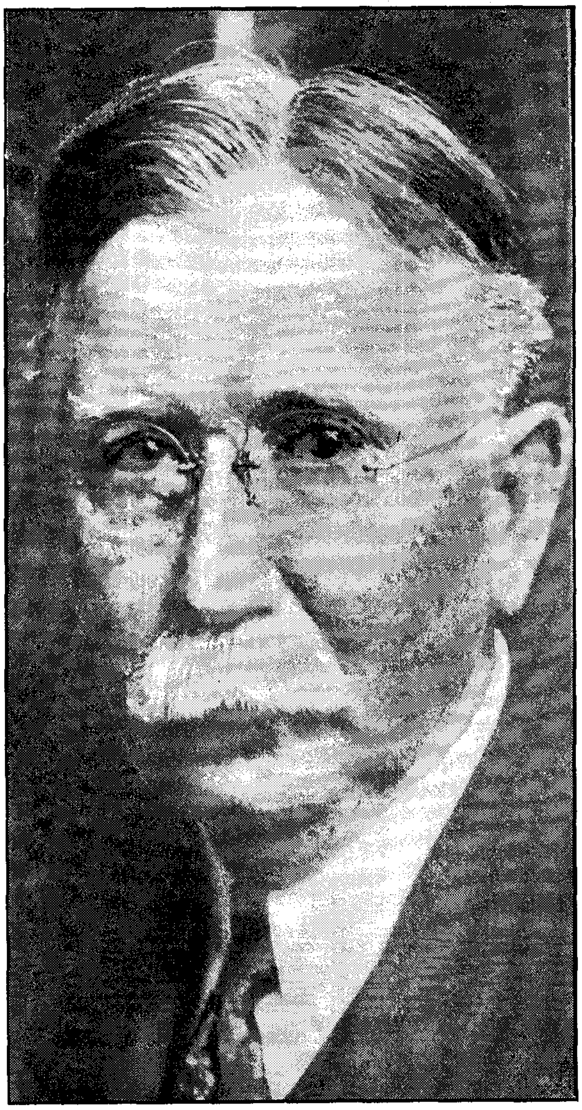
PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

DOHENY'S LUCK

AN IRRITATED CATTLE-RUSTLER, with a Winchester rifle, once took sixteen successive shots at Edward L. Doheny. The distance was only some fifty feet, and the shooter was rated as a first-class marksman, but, nevertheless, Mr. Doheny escaped without a scratch. It was "the Doheny luck," said his friends, after Mr. Doheny had walked across the street and arrested the murderous rustler. It was also the same luck, it might appear, that enabled Doheny a few years later, to start with a capital of ten cents and earn a fortune so enormous that nowadays he can't be bothered by keeping track of the size of it. Lately, it is reported, his luck has not been quite so good, due to government investigations of some of his oil activities, but his personality, we are told, will enable him to survive more than ordinary storms.

"Doheny has the clearest blue eyes I ever saw, and the most childlike candor," testified George Creel, whose literary talents brought him into so much prominence as the Government's publicity expert during the war, recently called as a witness in the Senatorial investigation. "Doheny," Mr. Creel went on, "fascinated me to a point where I really wanted to write his life as a text-book as an inspiration for young Americans."

But his first impression was all wrong, Mr. Creel added, in response to further questions, a few minutes later, for he soon found out that Mr. Doheny was a man "who seemed unable to view anything except in the light of his own desires. Whatever Doheny wanted was right. Whatever Doheny was opposed to was, to him, the work of enemies and devils."



International Newsreel photograph

POSSESSOR OF "THE DOHENY LUCK"

The oil magnate would have been shot to death at least twice in his career if he had had any ordinary kind of luck, asserts a newspaper biographer; and what can you say about a man who starts at forty with a total capital of ten cents and becomes a multi-millionaire within ten years?

By way of balancing this picturesque summary of one of the leading figures of the day, Washington correspondents remind us that Mr. Creel, after entering the employ of Mr. Doheny as a "publicity consultant," at a salary of $10,000 a year, had difficulties with his employer, and resigned at the end of three months. Mr. Creel, it appears, was only one of many, both Republicans and Democrats, men of weight in the Wilson and Harding administrations, whom Mr. Doheny either hired or befriended in various ways. Few of the great oil operator's employees, however, ever "came back" at him with the fervor of Mr. Creel. The former director of Government propaganda, reports the New York *Times*, went so far as to refer to Mr. Doheny as a victim of "Napoleonic dementia."

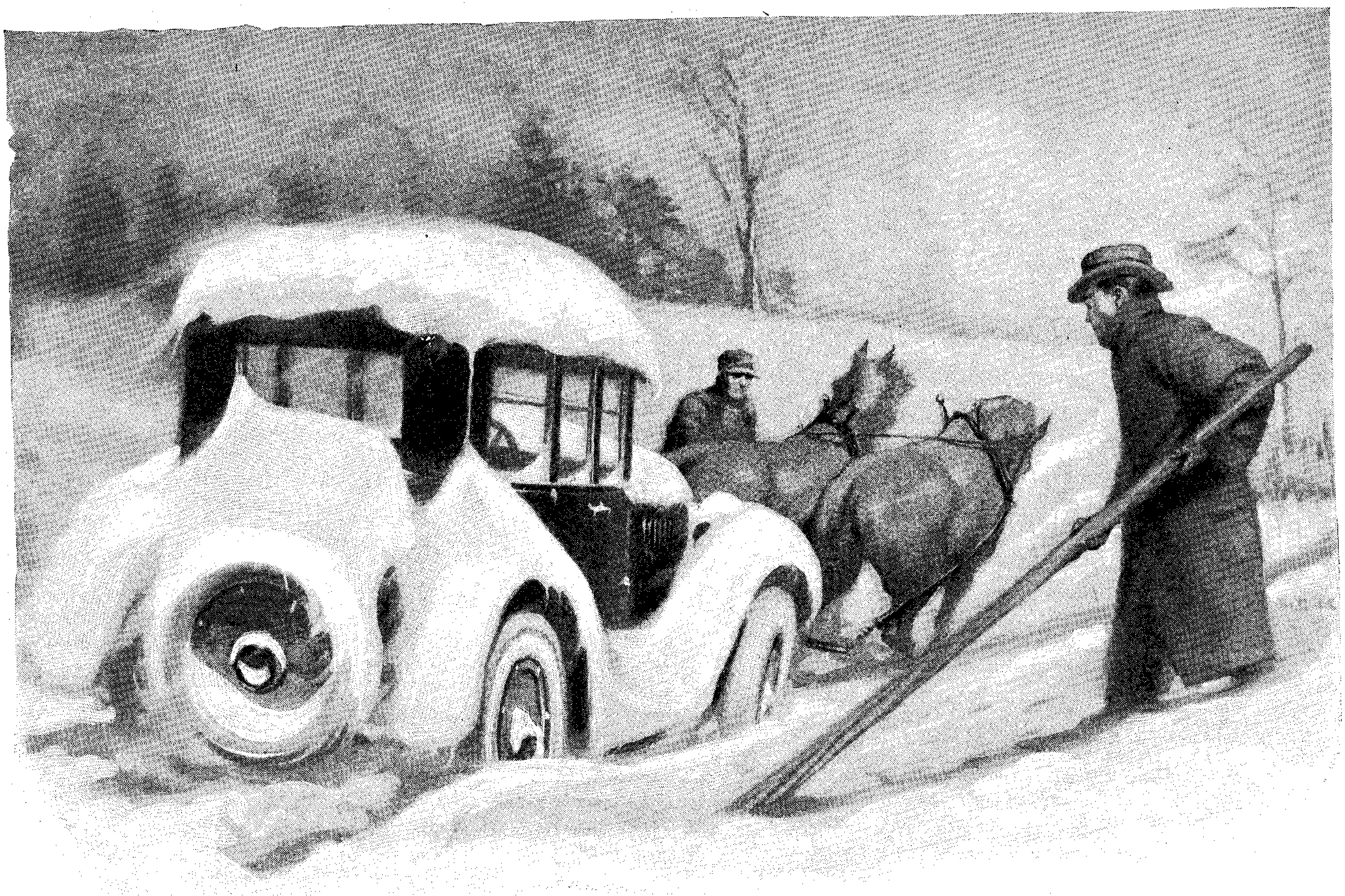
But what can you think of a man, asks the Kansas City *Star*, who "could lend $100,000, as Doheny did to Albert Fall, and say placidly: 'It is no more of a sacrifice for me to let a friend have $100,000 than it is for many men to part with $10 or $15.'" It is true, adds the writer, that "Edward L. Doheny is reputed to be one of the three richest men in America." To be specific, "How rich is he?" asks the *Star* man. "How did he get his money? Where did he start? Is there a story behind him?"

There is, replies the questioner to the last question, and relates the story as follows:

> Edward L. Doheny was "broke" at forty. He was so flat financially that he had to buy his meals on the quantity, not quality, basis. He and a partner arrived in California with exactly ten cents between them.
>
> "What'll we do with the dime?" the partner asked.
>
> "Buy grapes with it," Doheny answered. "They're cheaper than anything else out here and pretty good, too."
>
> Doheny's life has been a succession of ups and downs, "sitting on the top of the world" one month, being "sunk" the next. Henry Ford probably has more money than Doheny. John D. Rockefeller probably has, too. But next to them Doheny ranks at the top of the financial ladder, say the experts who study the world of dollars and cents, assets and liabilities.
>
> Ford made his money by having a good mind for mechanics and being an able organizer. Rockefeller acquired his wealth by stressing the organizing angle even harder. Doheny got the city homes and country homes and motor-cars and yacht he owns to-day by digging in the earth for them. His experience has included revolver fights and fist fights, charges and countercharges, suits brought by him and suits brought against him. He is no hero in the eyes of the world, but he is in a position to buy almost anything he desires that can be bought—and has bought it, evidence would seem to show.

He started in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, it appears, acquired a high-school education there and then "obeyed the call of a restless nature to see the world." His biographer continues:

> He had heard and knew of prospectors who had gotten rich by a lucky strike in ore, and that was the life for him. No routine desk life in a big city for him—no, sir! He wanted to be out where things were doing and have a hand in the doing of them himself.
>
> Back around 1887 he landed in Kingston, New Mexico, a little town in the heart of a country infested with cattle-rustlers, thieves, bandits and gunmen of every sort.
>
> "We need a school-teacher," some of the residents informed him. "You talk as tho you had had some education. Why don't you take the job?"
>
> Doheny had to eat, so he took it. He was fairly successful



Valspar-Enamel withstands a Five-Day Blizzard!

The rear axle snapped! Before the owner, J. Martin Smith of Glyndon, Md., could secure help a real, old-fashioned blizzard set in. He had to leave the car where it stood.

Five days later Mr. Smith returned. He was absolutely dismayed at the sight of the car—almost entirely covered with ice and snow. He located the nearest garage and after considerable effort the car was towed in.

"This boat'll need some painting," remarked the garage man as he surveyed the ice-covered car. Smith agreed that it would.

Imagine his surprise and relief when he returned a few days afterwards to have the proprietor say, "Say, Mister, what kind of enamel do you use? That snow and ice didn't hurt your car a bit. Look at it." And there it was looking as good as ever.

The answer to the garage man's question was, "I finished it with Valspar-Enamel."

Why drive a shabby car?

Thousands are driving shabby cars today which could easily be made to look like new and have a finish that is waterproof and weather-proof. All you need when you do the job yourself is a little Valspar-Enamel, the ideal automobile finish.

Valspar-Enamel is not affected by heat or cold and has all the wonderful Valspar qualities.

It is easy to apply and comes in the following colors: Red—*light and deep;* Vermilion; Blue—*light, medium and deep;* Green—*medium and deep;* Ivory; Bright Yellow; Gray and Brown. Also Black, White, Aluminum and Flat Black.

Send for samples and color cards today!

Postscript

If you do not care to refinish the car yourself go to an automobile painter for a professional job. In a few days and at a reasonable price he will refinish your car with Valentine's Automobile Varnishes and return it as bright and new as the day you bought it.

Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
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Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

The famous Valspar boiling water test

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 cents

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 460 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—20c apiece for each 40c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample per person of each product supplied at this special price.) Print full mail address plainly.

Valspar-Enamel ☐
State Color ....
Clear Valspar . . ☐
Valspar-Stain . . ☐
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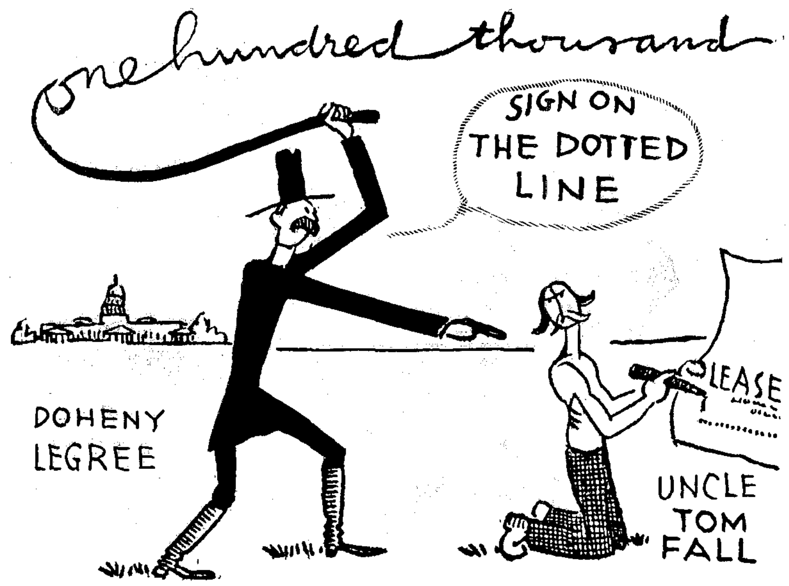
Your Address.....................City..................

Lit. Dig. 3-1-24

teaching the children geography and the multiplication tables, but he was more keenly interested in the constant warfare between the gunmen and the decent citizens of the district.

He was appointed head of a vigilance committee, fought criminals all over the Rio Grande Valley, and sent many of them to prison. The result was that he was a marked man as far as the outlaws were concerned. They sent him a warning to leave the country. He ignored it.

One July day he was walking down the main street of Kingston, and a notorious cattle-rustler crouched behind a dry-goods case across the way and fired sixteen shots from a Winchester rifle at the school-teacher. The man was known as a dead shot, but, for some reason, not a bullet from his weapon hit Doheny. Doheny went across the street, arrested the would-be killer, and saw that he got a long term in the penitentiary for his various misdeeds.



Frueh in the New York "World"

THE WHIP THAT CHEERS, BUT MAY INVALIDATE

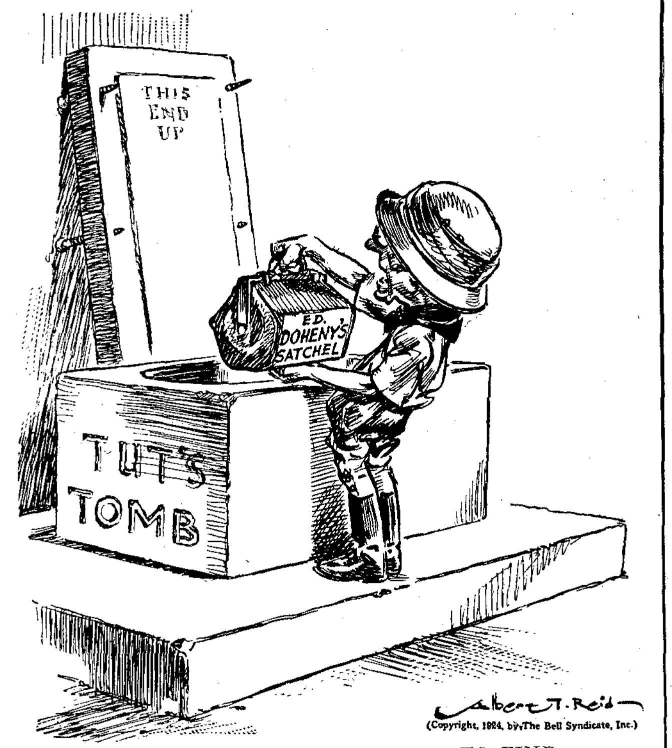
This is a New York cartoonist's idea of the way in which Doheny works his will, but no reference is made to the fact that he may find his leases canceled for his pains.

That was the first of many incidents that have happened to Doheny, comments the writer, that have caused credulous and superstitious people to say he bears a "charmed life." On another occasion, we are told:

> Doheny went into a border town for a breath of civilization after a long prospecting journey. A liquor-crazed man saw him in one of the town's saloons and, muttering, "I don't like your looks," drew a revolver and pointed it at Doheny's back. He was about to fire when a friend of Doheny's, Dan Grady, leapt on the man and subdued him in a rough-and-tumble fight.
>
> "There's the 'charmed life' again," friends who knew of Doheny's career said. Doheny is "grubstaking" Grady to-day and has done so for years. He has repeatedly offered Grady an easy life's job in the city, but Grady insists he wants to live in the open spaces.
>
> A third time Doheny cheated fate was when he fell down a mine-shaft and broke both ankles. He was fished out, laid away in bandages until the fractures healed, and then went prospecting again.
>
> Doheny got his first finger-tip hold on a bank account and a start toward success when he was living "dead broke" in a little hotel on the outskirts of Los Angeles. He was sitting on the porch one morning and noticed a wagon-load of brownish earth creak past the place. He took a handful of the earth and found it tarry and greasy.
>
> "What is this?" he asked the negro driver of the wagon.
>
> "'Breer!'" he answered, the negro's crude way of saying "brea," the Spanish word for pitch.
>
> "Where does it come from?" Doheny demanded.
>
> "Near Westlake Park."
>
> Doheny jumped on a street-car, hurried to the place, and found the spot where the pitch was being dug. Examining, he found it contained a tarry substance which, mixed with the soil, made a product that was being used in place of coal by many small manufacturing plants.
>
> Doheny crumbled the dirt between his fingers and figured rapidly. He had hunted for gold and he had hunted for silver, but oil was entirely out of his line. Still, it seemed to him that the tarry liquid in the dirt that was in his hand bore the same relation to oil that possibly was below the surface as resin on the outside of a tree does to the sap that lies beneath the bark.
>
> He rushed to an old partner in countless fortune hunts that have proved futile, Charles Canfield, and told Canfield of his discovery. Canfield believed in it even more than did Doheny, and he and Doheny went back to Los Angeles, Canfield not having been in California at the time of Doheny's discovery.

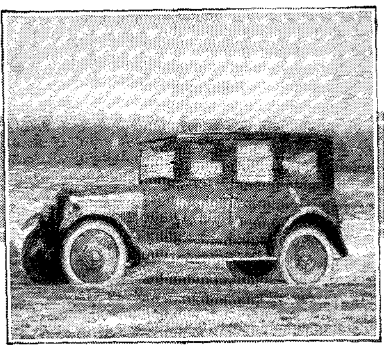
They spent the dime that was the sum total of their capital for grapes, as related by the *Star* writer, and they ate grapes and dug with pick and shovel in the "breer" pit. Signs of oil increased and one day—

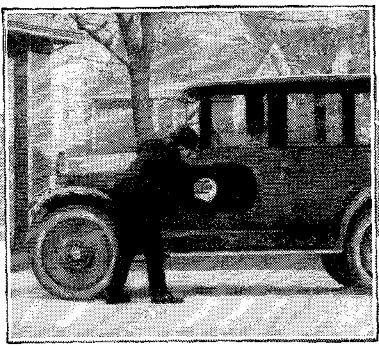
> Thirty feet below the surface they unloosened a stream of the liquid gold that was destined to pour millions of dollars into their pockets and those of scores of California landowners who had thought that "breer" was nothing but "breer."
>
> Doheny and Canfield put a little well in the "breer" pit, got enough expense money from it to live on, and started prospecting again. They tramped and rode on mule-back over thousands of miles of California land, always on the lookout for the outcropping of pitch-bearing limestone that they had found signaled the presence of oil beneath the ground.
>
> They got control of a great acreage in what are now the California oil-fields, and from that point their rise to wealth was steady and assured. Canfield died a millionaire, and to-day his family has large holdings in the Doheny interests.
>
> Doheny spread his activities from California to Mexico, then all over the world after he became able to talk in terms of hundreds of thousands of dollars instead of nickels and dimes and quarters. In Mexico, for instance, he is in command of companies that own some 1,400,000 acres of land on the east coast. He is a baron whose possessions make those of the gentlemen of feudal days appear insignificant.
>
> He has spent nearly a third of a billion dollars—a billion dollars, mind you, not a million—on surface improvements in Mexico alone. He has shipped so much "black gold" out of the territory that he has made Tampico the second port on this continent in value of exports. Over his vast area in Mexico spread miles upon miles of pipe-lines, privately built wagon roads, railroad tracks, nests of monster storage-tanks, refineries with a capacity of 30 million barrels, trucks, tank-cars, caterpillar tractors, mule-teams, pumping-stations and roughly built homes for

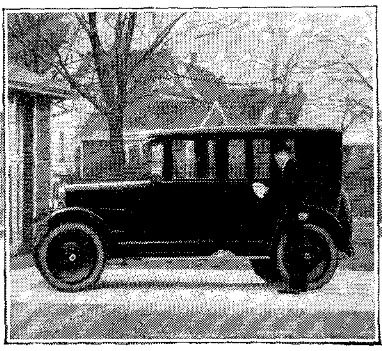


WHAT WE REALLY EXPECTED TO FIND

—Reid for the Bell Syndicate.







Oakland's New Finish Makes This Possible

1 *You can drive a True Blue Oakland through rain and mud for weeks, allow the spattered mud to remain on the finish*

2 *And then—quickly and easily wipe off this dirt and mud with any kind of cloth, using no soap, water or compounds*

3 *So that—the original lustrous body finish of the car is restored in all its beauty without a damaging scratch or mar!*

UNTIL now—there has never been a really enduring automobile body finish. For twenty years manufacturers have striven to develop a product more durable than the finishes inherited from the days of horse-driven carriages.

Through all these years, buyers have admired brilliant and beautiful new cars. Yet while they admired, they knew that, at best, the delicate finishes of these cars would be dimmed and aged after a few short months of ordinary usage. But no enduring body finish was available that would withstand the constant daily use to which automobiles are increasingly subjected.

Happily, those days are gone forever! Oakland has revolutioned motor car body finishes by the development and application of a radically different substance—*Duco*. It is a beautiful, durable, weather-proof coating, impervious alike to sun and wind, rain and snow, salt air from the sea and the alkaline condition of deserts.

Oakland's Special Satin Finish retains its newness indefinitely. Wiping with a dry cloth will restore its original lustre, without scratching, even though the car be covered with dust, rain spots, mud, oil or tar. And it is a fact that the more frequently the finish is rubbed, the more beautiful it becomes.

Oakland's Special Satin Finish is more than capable of meeting the severest demands of all-season motoring. Even sulphuric acid, or the chemicals of fire extinguishers, have been sprayed on it, and then wiped off, leaving no marring trace. Certainly, therefore, no road or weather condition met anywhere in country or city driving, winter or summer, can harm this remarkable finish.

While durability is its prime virtue, every one who has seen this new finish enthuses over its beauty and individuality. Its satiny sheen is distinctive and different. It breathes refinement and richness.

How fitting that the True Blue Oakland—the car with the new six-cylinder engine, four-wheel brakes, permanent top, automatic spark advance, centralized controls, and so many other exclusive features—should be the first car to offer this remarkable finish!

This—in itself—is reason enough why you should see the True Blue Oakland before buying any new motor car, regardless of price.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Roadster	*$995*	*Sport Touring*	*$1095*
Sport Roadster	*1095*	*Business Coupe*	*1195*
Coupe for Four	*$1395*		
Sedan	*1445*		

Glass Enclosures—Touring $60, Roadster $40. All prices f. o. b. factory.

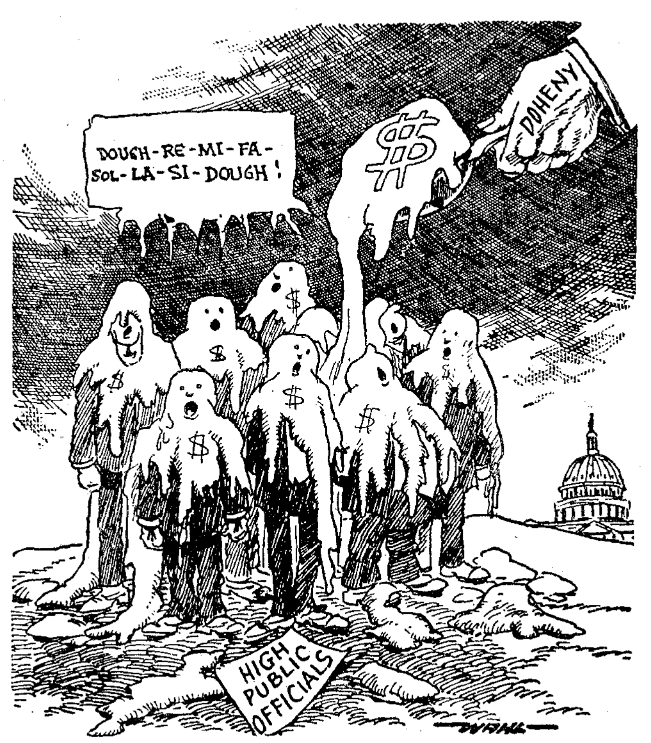
True Blue Six **Oakland** ***Touring $995***

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

workers. Out of Tampico ply half a hundred Doheny oil-tank steamers. All this from a man who, with a companion, spent a dime for grapes in Los Angeles because they could get a lot of grapes for a dime.

Doheny, we are informed, is not a quiet, conservative millionaire like Rockefeller or Ford. When he wants things, we are assured—

> He goes out and gets them, no matter the cost. When he doesn't like a man, he is just as apt to take a punch at his face as not. He did that with an architect who was in charge of the building of a conservatory on Doheny's private estate in Los Angeles. The architect took the punch and retaliated with a suit for $25,000. Doheny settled out of court.
>
> When Doheny travels, he spends money freely. He is the "Pullman porters' delight." He never tips less than a dollar—he probably has not heard the jingle of silver money in his pocket for years.



THE "DOUGH" SONG FROM DOHENY

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

> In the Chester Park estate Doheny has a vast steel, concrete and leaded-glass conservatory, 77x230 feet in size. In it is one of his pet hobbies, the largest collection of palms in the world. Every known species of the tree is there. The specimens were brought from all parts of the tropics, from Mozambique, Sahara, Hawaii, the Canary Islands, Guatemala, the Amazon. Adjoining the conservatory is an equally lavish natatorium, whose interior was built to rival the famous baths of Rome. Another building is devoted entirely to orchids, and houses specimens that have been brought from places thousands of miles distant.
>
> Doheny's yacht, the *Casiana*, is said to be the finest private craft afloat. It measures 287 feet over all, and has storage capacity for a journey of seven thousand miles. It takes thirty-eight officers and men to handle it. The guests' staterooms are finished in rare woods. All the richness that abounded wealth can afford has been put into the fittings.
>
> Doheny lives to enjoy life and he wants his friends to enjoy it with him. He has corporation interests, aside from his oil properties, from coast to coast. He is part owner of the great private banking house of Blair & Co., in New York, for instance. The Pan-American, Huasteca, and Petroleum Transportation Companies credit him on their books for hundreds of millions of dollars.

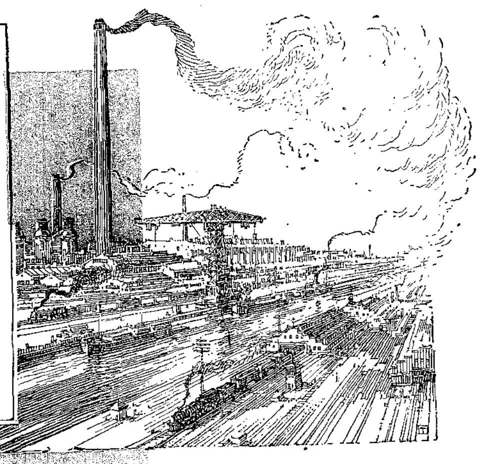
The story of his acquisition of his magnificent town house in Chester Place, in the heart of Los Angeles, says the writer, shows how he does things:

> There were some forty mansions in the fashionable residential park that is Chester Place when Doheny bought his home. Desiring to dictate who his neighbors should be, he bought the entire block—every house in it.
>
> The yacht has proved a good business investment for Doheny, as well as having been the means of affording him and his friends many a day of pleasure. Doheny desired larger accommodations for his ships in Los Angeles harbor, but had some trouble getting them. Entirely aside from the matter, he turned the *Casiana* over to one of the harbor commissioners for a junket to Hawaii. The commissioner returned home and told reporters he had had a fine time. It was noticed that Doheny later received very satisfactory consideration of his desires on the harbor matter.
>
> Doheny has been quick to contribute to any charity that met his approval. When Villa ravaged Mexico in 1914 and left hordes of starving natives in his wake, Doheny filled a ship with provisions valued at $200,000 and sent it to Tampico for the sufferers. He built a radium annex for the Good Samaritan hospital in Los Angeles at a cost of $100,000. The institution is an Episcopalian one. When the Irish people were fighting for their liberty, he gave large sums to the cause and bought liberally of the bonds of the doubtful republic. He gave $200,000 to the last Democratic campaign fund, and $25,000 to the Republican one. To-day he is bearing the entire expense of erecting for St. Vincent's Roman Catholic church in Los Angeles, a new edifice that will cost between a half a million and a million dollars.
>
> The oil investigation before the Senate committee doubtless has Doheny thinking hard and deeply these days, but it seems likely he regards it as just another hectic period in a hectic life. There has been "something doing" with him as far back as he can remember, and this is the latest "something."

"Doheny, and the Mania for Power," runs a recent headline in "The Daily Mirror of Washington," published in the New York *Evening Post*. The writer, Clinton W. Gilbert, who made something of a stir with his recent volume, "The Mirrors of Washington," reports and philosophizes:

> I have tried to piece together a picture of the psychology of Doheny by borrowing from two men who had opportunities of observing him, one within his office, the other working with him for the Irish Republic. All you get out of his testimony before the Senate committee and his known acts are some jigsaw scraps of a personality. A poor prospector who struck it rich, very rich indeed; a man who lends $25,000,000 to the President of Mexico; a man who lends or gives $100,000 to a Cabinet member from whom he expects a valuable lease, who sends about money in suit-cases, who tears signatures from notes, who almost boasts that he will make $100,000,000 from naval oil-lands, who has an inordinate passion for collecting ex-Cabinet members as others collect old masters, who breaks before the Senate inquiry like some poor devil under the third degree.
>
> "Why does he want to go on making all this money?" asks one of these two men who knows him well. "Several years ago he had an offer of $60,000,000 for his interests. He's an old man; why does he go on, especially in such a fashion as this? What is it that drives him?"
>
> "Almost a mania for power," the other tells me. "He hires ex-Cabinet officers for the sense of power that it gives him to have ex-Secretaries of the Treasury, ex-Secretaries of the Interior and ex-Attorneys-General working for him. He tosses about the Government of Mexico, setting up one President and pulling down another. He blocks the recognition of Mexico and has it recognized when he chooses, or at least he flatters himself that he does. He loans money to a foreign Government like one of those medieval banker-princes. He makes war on Great Britain in Ireland. He juggles a Mexican Republic in one hand and the Irish Republic in the other. If you cross him in the slightest matter, he becomes apoplectic with rage."
>
> "He did not see anything wrong in sending that suit-case full of money to Fall," says the first. "I'll tell you why. If he had seen anything out of the way about it, he wouldn't have sent his own boy with the money. That boy, Eddie, is the apple of his eye. Whatever he might do himself, he would rather lose his right hand than see Eddie do anything that seemed to him questionable."
>
> "He is absolutely unmoral," explains the second. "I don't say immoral, but unmoral. People with a mania for power never have a sense of the moral quality of their acts. When he gives in an off-hand way $250,000 to the Irish cause, it's simply love of the display of power which actuates him. To him there is no difference between dealing with the American Government and dealing with the Mexican Government. Neither may stand in his way."
>
> It looks to me like a good explanation. The cracking on the witness stand is easy to comprehend on this theory. All his power suddenly crumbled about him, and for the first time in his life he faced an unpleasantly great power.

Why lubrication is important to plant executives



Some basic questions *and* answers

What is the purpose of lubrication?

To minimize friction in machinery, to make it operate smoothly, efficiently, and economically—therefore, to increase both the productivity of your machinery and your net operating profits.

What are the effects of correct lubrication in a plant?

By smoother operation and lessened wear to bring about—

—increased production,
—savings in power cost,
—savings in wear and repairs,
—reduction of break-downs.

Why will one oil provide better lubrication than another?

One lubricating oil may be made from correctly selected crude stocks. Another oil may not. One oil may be manufactured with highly technical skill. Another oil may not. One oil may be correct in body, quality and character to meet a given mechanical requirement. Another oil may not.

In what way do machines vary that they require different oils?

Machines vary widely in construction, conditions of operation and in character of work performed. All these factors affect the problem of lubrication. An oil that would correctly lubricate one piece of machinery would damage or might even wreck another. The selection of the correct lubricant demands scientific study and expert analysis. Guess-work is folly.

How can you, as an executive, determine what oils will give you best lubrication in your plant?

1—Invite the lubrication advice of a company that has become known all over the world as specialists in scientific lubrication.

2—Let a Vacuum Oil Company representative tell you in what particulars correctly selected oils can improve operating results. You will find him thoroughly familiar with machinery and thoroughly competent to suggest improvements in your lubrication methods.

3—Put him in contact with your superintendent or engineer. If together they believe it advisable, arrange to have the Vacuum Oil Company make a Lubrication Audit of your machinery, without obligation.

4—Review the Audit personally when completed. You will then be in a position to appreciate the possibilities of scientific lubrication and to judge if the recommendations of the Vacuum Oil Company are based on sound reasoning, and whether they promise improved operating results.

A letter addressed to the nearest branch office, listed below, will pave the way for operating economies which you may not have considered possible.

Domestic Branches:

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Boston
Chicago
Philadelphia
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Indianapolis
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St. Louis
Des Moines
Dallas
Kansas City, Mo.
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Vacuum Oil Company

NEW YORK

A BROAD SERVICE TO INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

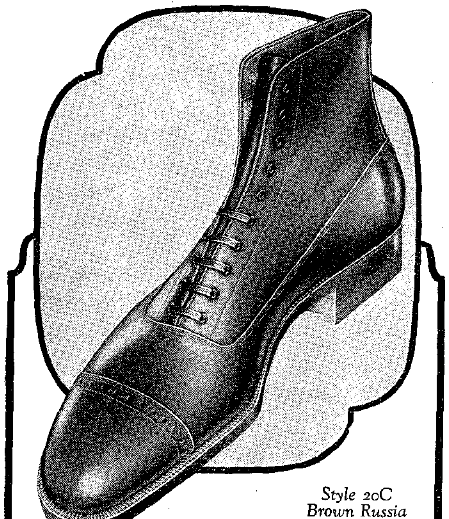
Practically every leading builder of industrial machinery has at some time conferred with the Vacuum Oil Company for assistance in solving his lubrication problems.

Over 85% of the leading builders of all prime mover engines recommend or approve the use of Gargoyle Lubricating Oils, made by this Company. The majority of Builders of the many other kinds of industrial machinery recommend or approve Gargoyle Lubricating Oils. Take the leading industries and the ten leading manufacturers in each industry, and you will find that the Vacuum Oil Company will be lubricating important units in 90% of them.

In thousands of plants in all lines of industry the Vacuum Oil Company is today solving lubricating problems and bringing about improved operating results.

GARGOYLE

Lubricating Oils
for
Plant Lubrication



Style 20C
Brown Russia
Calfskin
Lace Shoe

THE
Hanover Shoe

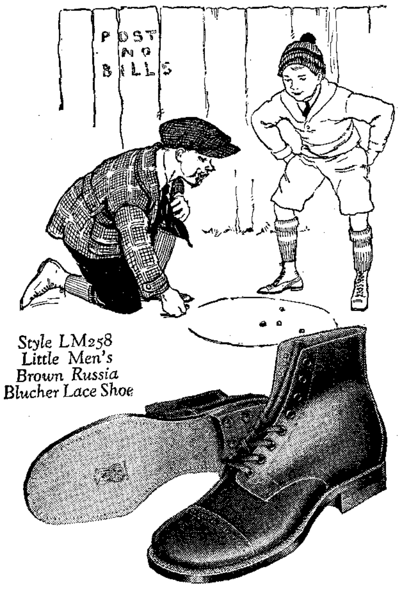
Exclusively for Men and Boys

Examine a pair of Hanover Shoes at any Hanover Store. Judge for yourself how precisely they gratify your own sense of distinction. You'll find quality and style, without extravagance; and such complete comfort as you've seldom known.

FIVE DOLLARS

This price is possible because we are the only shoemakers in America who sell exclusively through our own stores, in 62 cities.

We will fit you from Hanover *—if there is no Hanover Store near you. Write for catalog. The Hanover Shoe, Hanover, Pa.*



Style LM258
Little Men's
Brown Russia
Blucher Lace Shoe

Resist Rough Play
Healthy, active boys are hard on the best shoes. Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men are made of staunch, selected leathers. That's why they last long and make fewer trips to the menders'.
$2.50, $3 and $3.50.

ROBBING WOUNDED VETERANS

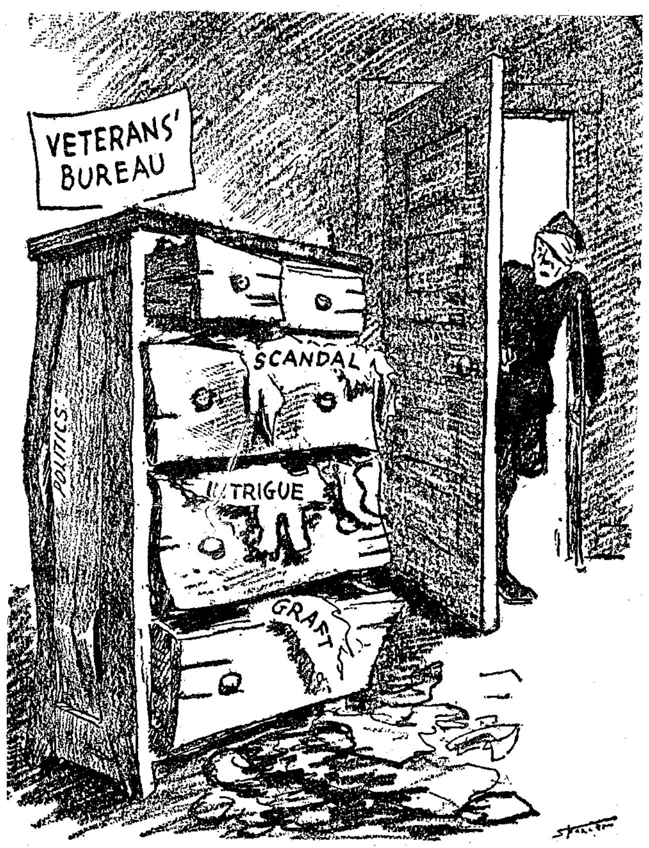
THE jackals in human form who sneak across a battle-field after dark robbing the wounded have, from time immemorial, points out one enraged critic, been visited by one penalty—death. The cries of disgust and rage which have gone up from American newspapers when the final results of the Senate Veterans' Committee investigation were made public seem to have in them some echo of this old rule of warfare. "To the eternal shame of the Government of the United States, be it recorded," says the New York *World*, that:

> It drafted its young men for a European war for democracy against imperialism; that it brought back its wounded and disabled and placed them in the care of incompetents; that out of the $445,000,000 spent annually for their rehabilitation no less than 25 per cent., according to the report of General O'Ryan as counsel to the Senate Committee, or $225,000,000 in all, was either stolen from the veterans or wasted at their expense."

This vast theft and waste, continues *The World*, had it come directly from the Government, would have been nothing worse than a loss to the taxpayers. But it was taken from the veterans themselves. Every dollar appropriated was necessary for the building, equipping and maintaining of hospitals or the financing of special schools to fit the disabled for a return to industry. Every dollar diverted meant death or grievous disappointment to broken men waiting with what patience they could muster for adequate care or essential instruction. Every dollar absorbed by graft or lost through incompetence in the Veterans' Bureau has added to the cursing of the United States by lads in hospitals or bureau waiting-rooms who had wrecked their bodies in our service.

The report of Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Veterans' Committee was recently presented to the Senate with the results of the investigation of charges of corruption and mismanagement in the administration of the War Veterans' Bureau. According to newspaper reports, while the committee makes no formal recommendations for criminal proceedings, it does state that it has delivered to the Department of Justice all of the evidence and the transcript of testimony which is now being presented to a grand jury impaneled at Chicago.

This is the result of a series of hearings which have been going on in Washington since the article entitled "Raw Deals for Wounded Veterans" appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 17. At that time we quoted at considerable length from current comment and from two series of very careful private investigations of the wounded veteran situation as it had developed up to that time. This was when President Coolidge was reported to have called for an investigation of the persistent charges of graft, and prosecution if necessary. Our previous article concerned itself mainly with a survey of the alleged mismanagement and inefficiency in handling of the veterans, and very little with the charges of personal graft. Even then, however, the question of corruption promised, as one paper put it, "to reach the proportions of a scandal unequaled in the Federal Government in recent years." Other scandals and rumors of scandals since then may have obscured subsequent developments in the investigation of the Veterans' Bureau. Yet as the paper already quoted points out:



NICE MESS SOMEBODY'S MADE OF IT!
—Spencer in the Omaha (Nebr.) *Morning World-Herald.*

> A nation can lose money, can part unwittingly with some of its oil reserves, can be cheated by contractors, without bearing ineradicable scars. But it can not itself cheat its wounded veterans, or allow them to be cheated under its sign and seal, without irreparable damage to that intimate side of the national honor which has

ESSEX COACH $975

Freight and Tax Extra

A Six—Built by Hudson

It Gives Ideal Transportation

A 30 minute ride will fix that fact so you never can forget it.

Essex alone shares Hudson's noted advantages. That means—in this closed car at $975—you get the very features that made Hudson famous for long life, reliability and fine performance.

You can judge it by not even the widest experience of previous "Sixes."

Differs in All These Things

But thousands, riding daily, experience a new degree of performance smoothness. Credit that to the patented Super-Six principle. They tell us that it holds the road better at all speeds. Steers easily as a bicycle. Controls are easy and natural. Easy to park. Starts at the touch of your toe. And smooth, trouble-free operation of clutch, transmission and rear axle is assured by the fact that they are like Hudson's, too. It rarely calls for attention. Lubrication for the most part is done with an oil can.

Economical to Buy and Operate

Gasoline and oil costs are so low in this car you can count them real savings. And provisions made to take up or replace wear at such low costs will astonish you. Ask your dealer for the parts price list.

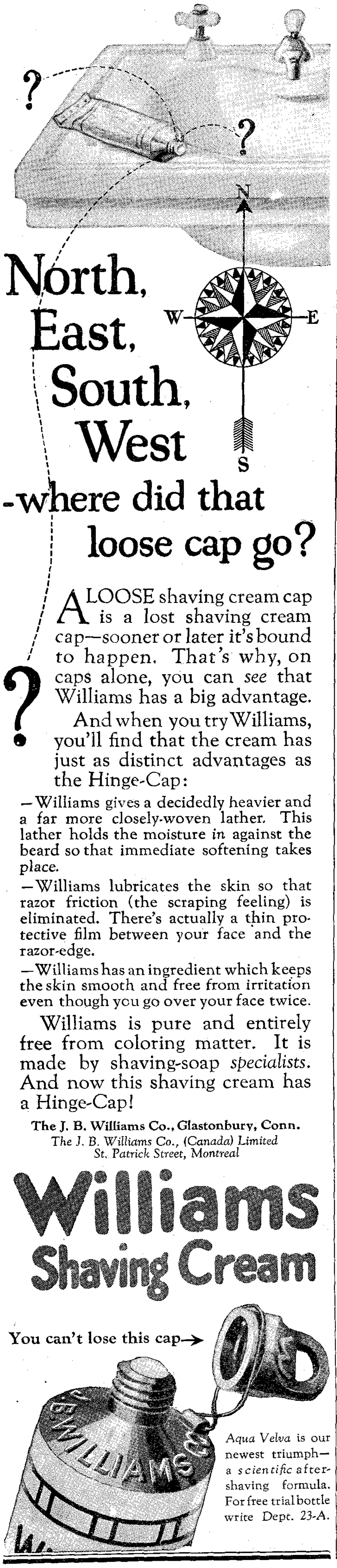
It has aroused more interest than any car ever shown by Essex. It is drawing bigger crowds. It is selling faster. Everyone is talking about it.

Take a ride. You too will understand why thousands are saying the New Essex provides ideal transportation.

A 30 Minute Ride Will Win You

Touring Model, $850, Freight and Tax Extra

ESSEX MOTORS—DETROIT, MICHIGAN


North, East, South, West -where did that loose cap go?

A LOOSE shaving cream cap is a lost shaving cream cap—sooner or later it's bound to happen. That's why, on caps alone, you can *see* that Williams has a big advantage.

And when you try Williams, you'll find that the cream has just as distinct advantages as the Hinge-Cap:

—Williams gives a decidedly heavier and a far more closely-woven lather. This lather holds the moisture *in* against the beard so that immediate softening takes place.

—Williams lubricates the skin so that razor friction (the scraping feeling) is eliminated. There's actually a thin protective film between your face and the razor-edge.

—Williams has an ingredient which keeps the skin smooth and free from irritation even though you go over your face twice.

Williams is pure and entirely free from coloring matter. It is made by shaving-soap *specialists*. And now this shaving cream has a Hinge-Cap!

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.
The J. B. Williams Co., (Canada) Limited
St. Patrick Street, Montreal

Williams Shaving Cream

You can't lose this cap→

Aqua Velva is our newest triumph—a *scientific* after-shaving formula. For free trial bottle write Dept. 23-A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to do with a nation's obligation toward its own citizens.

Will Irwin, who, as a war correspondent, saw exactly what these wounded veterans had gone through, tells the story of this investigation in seven scathing articles in the New York *World*, which have been widely copied elsewhere. The testimony which has been brought out before the Senate Committee during the past months, and published piecemeal in dispatches, is here compress into a series of dramatic scenes. Through "soiled and scaly episodes," says Mr. Irwin, they lead up link by link to an unbelievable scene in the White House, where he pictures the best-natured of our Presidents, "shaking an erstwhile friend as a terrier shakes a rat." Here begins the account:

One day early in 1923 a stout, middle-aged and roughly well-favored man walked unsteadily out of the White House, his face pale, his hands shaking. Even the imperturbable doorkeeper spared a glance of surprize and concern as he closed the door for the last time on Col. Charles R. Forbes.

For two years that door had opened magically to his knock. While Senators and Congressmen waited in line to "see the Chief," he had walked in as he pleased, a welcome friend and familiar. It would never open to him again. A President of the United States had lost his temper—exploded in such righteous wrath as the White House had never heard since the days of Andy Jackson.

The episode put a period not only to the career of Charles R. Forbes, once head of the Veterans' Bureau, but to a piece of graft as big and picturesque as these United States have ever known. Forbes directed for two years a department of the Government which spent annually more than $450,000,000.

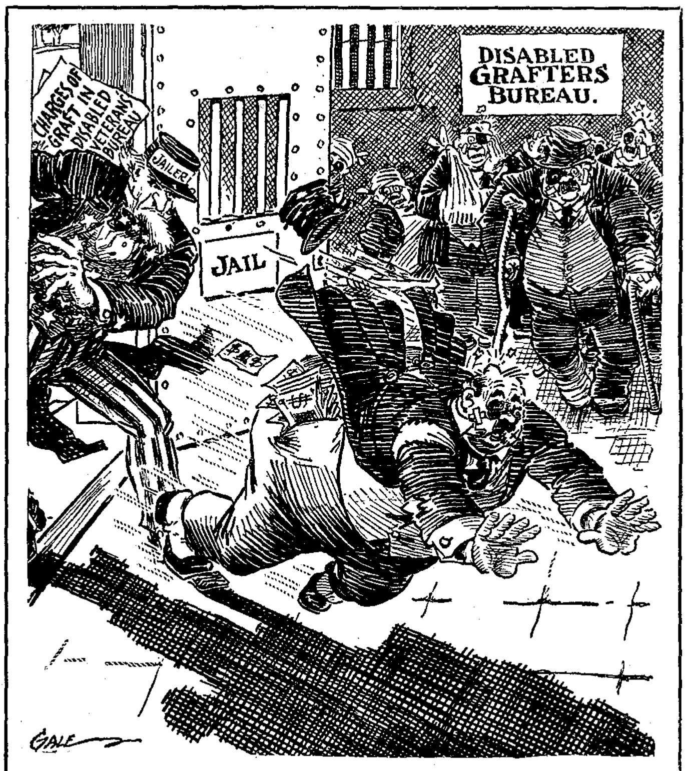
According to the men who investigated its affairs for the Senate, 25 per cent. of this expenditure may be charged to graft and — by far the greater item — to the waste which always accompanies graft. Reckoned over a period of two years, that toll of graft and waste amounts to $225,000,000.

That, however, is not the whole story. This money, given without question or quibble to succor and rehabilitate our wreckage of the Great War, was filched from the disabled.

Because the Bureau was disorganized, because certain men in its high positions were concerned mostly with what they could get out of it for themselves, veterans of the Great War wasted time at rehabilitation which did not rehabilitate, coughed themselves *to death with* trench-born tuberculosis while waiting for hospitals, racked their minds and souls to pieces with the lingering effects of shell-shock for want of special medical care.

In spots, efficient men and women, working zealously and brilliantly against odds of official carelessness and neglect, were giving their charges adequate care; but they did it without much cooperation from above. So many men at the top were interested in other things than the care and rehabilitation of the disabled!

This Lieut.-Col. Charles R. Forbes, once signal officer with the 33d Division in France, adventurer extraordinary in life and politics, seems to the detached observer the most picturesque figure in recent American life. Now that he has made his exit, it becomes more and more apparent that the plot of the drama centered round him. The story of his career is also the sinister story of the Veterans' Bureau.


CHARGES OF GRAFT IN DISABLED VETERANS BUREAU
JAILER
JAIL
DISABLED GRAFTERS BUREAU.
GALE

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

Charles R. Forbes was the son of emigrant parents—some say Scottish, some Welsh; but Forbes is distinctly a Scottish name. He was born, according to one account, on a British vessel at sea. He himself has testified before a Senate Committee that he is a naturalized citizen.

At the age of twelve or thereabout he entered the Marine Corps as drummer in a band. He saw the world with the marines until he was honorably discharged at the age of fourteen, with his travel pay in his pocket and some fancy tattooing on his chest and arms. In the marines he is remembered as a lively, prankish boy.

He comes again into the Government records at the age of twenty-two, when he enlisted in the Signal Corps. After a few months he deserted at Fort Myer, Virginia. Four years afterward he was

Springfield, Missouri

Sixteen Hundred Miles of Cows

IMAGINE a procession of cows passing your home, one after the other, stretching from New York to Dallas, Texas—or from Boston to New Orleans,—a distance of 1,600 miles.

If these cows passed you at the rate of one per minute you would sit watching them for 16,666 hours—or for 1,389 days—or for nearly *four* years.

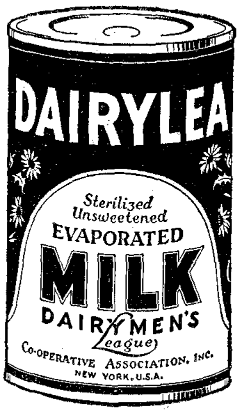
IF SUCH an exhibition could be arranged, you would then admire the magnificent herd of over one million cows owned entirely by the members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association—the 70,000 progressive farmers who *send direct to you* their famous **DAIRYLEA** Brand Evaporated Milk.

These are the farmers who have made it possible for you to have a richer, a creamier evaporated milk, with a flavor like cream. That is why **DAIRYLEA** contains more nutritious milk fats and solids.

WHEN YOU buy **DAIRYLEA,** you are buying direct from the farmers who produce it, and each can has the combined guarantee of 70,000 progressive farmers.

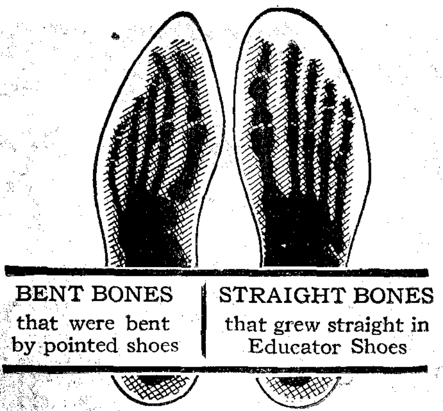
To secure this rich, delicious milk, merely ask your grocer for **DAIRYLEA.** This is the can:

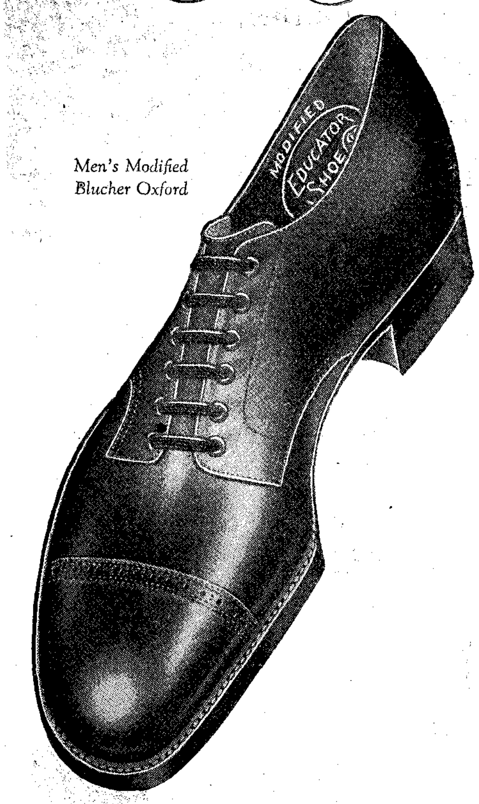
Richer Creamier



Convince Yourself!

A NEW STANDARD FOR EVAPORATED MILK QUALITY


BENT BONES
that were bent by pointed shoes
STRAIGHT BONES
that grew straight in Educator Shoes



Men's Modified Blucher Oxford

Room for 5 toes!

A man can walk up to the world with confidence—in this shapely Modified Educator. Because it feels right and looks right.

Toes growling with corns or wincing from ingrowing nails—how grateful they feel when an Educator lets them straighten out and ease their troubles!

Modified Educators let feet grow as they should. And with all their gracious comfort, they please the man who values good appearance. None genuine without this stamp on the sole:

MODIFIED EDUCATOR SHOE REG'D

EDUCATOR SHOES ARE MADE FOR MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

If your dealer does not carry Educators, order from

RICE & HUTCHINS

Also send for booklet.
Address: 28 High Street, Boston, U. S. A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

apprehended and imprisoned at Fort Strong, Massachusetts.

How he was subsequently reinstated without trial, went to the Philippines, rose to the rank of Sergeant and was honorably discharged, Mr. Irwin tells in what is alleged to be an authentic record of Forbes's career as it was brought out by the testimony. In Honolulu, says Mr. Irwin, he worked into island politics, and was Commissioner of Public Works when "opportunity walked off the gang-plank of a trans-Pacific steamer" in the person of Senator Warren G. Harding, already a presidential possibility. It was due, says the writer, to the friendship based then on Forbes's magnetic personality, that when he came back from the World War, a Colonel with the D. S. M. and the Croix de Guerre, he was able to secure the appointment as head of the newly consolidated Veterans' Bureau. It is here, we are told, as head of the most expensive branch of the Government, that the career of Forbes reached its climax.

From here on Mr. Irwin's six other articles evolve themselves into a series of astonishing pictures, based largely on the testimony of witnesses called before the Senate Committee. The first is of Forbes and Elias Mortimer, the agent for various firms which sold supplies to the Government. It was Mortimer's testimony before the Senate which was most damaging to Forbes—testimony which Forbes largely denies. The second story is of the Livermore, California, hospital transaction in which appears Charles L. Crammer, legal adviser to the Veterans' Bureau, who afterward shot himself. Other stories taken from the testimony describe "junkets and joy rides" across the country. Mr. Irwin mentions "picturesque Rough and Ready Island," where, according to Mr. Mortimer:

> "There was a bar running the length of the room, and a bartender, like a ghost of old years, was mixing drinks—'anything you wanted.'"

The story of the so-called "Pontiac deal" and of various other deals involving hospital building contracts has been too widely published to need quoting here. It must be remembered that most of the allegations, sworn testimony and otherwise, have been more or less completely denied by Forbes and others and that the Chicago Grand Jury must decide between them.

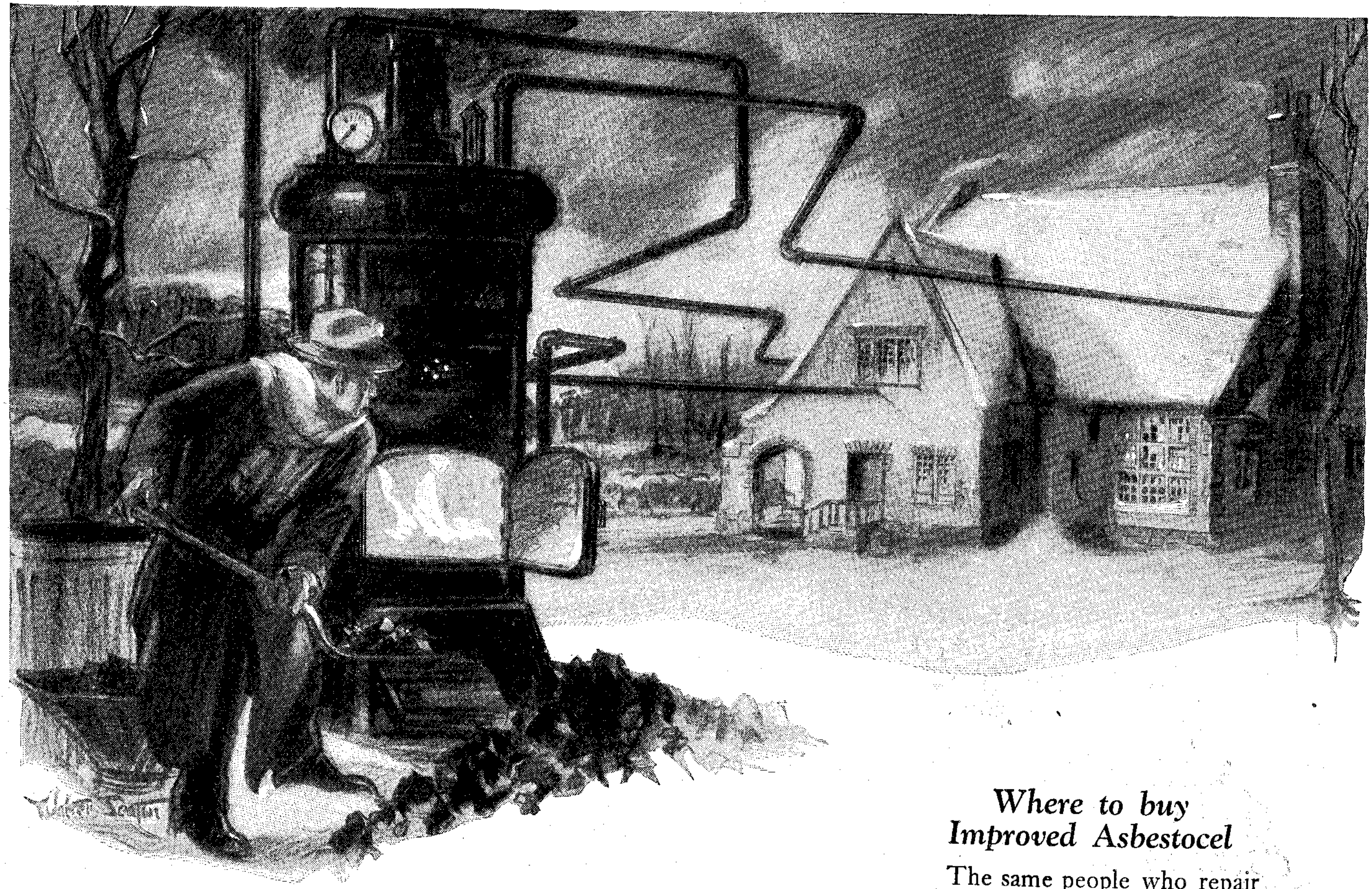
Only a section may be quoted here with regard to the Perryville, Maryland, story. Says Mr. Irwin:

> The rapid and virtually secret sale of Government supplies at Perryville, Md., brought the state of affairs in the Veterans' Bureau dramatically to the attention of President Harding. Until the period of that episode, Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the Bureau, had acted as his own liaison officer between his department and the White House.
>
> Now, others brought him information from quite a different point of view. This sale did not begin until November, 1922; by the end of that month, Colonel Forbes was under fire from the biggest gun in the Government.
>
> The main point is the character and quality of the material which flowed out of the Perryville depot. Was it, as a matter of fact, only second-hand material, or new material which the Government could use only at a time so remote that storage charges would eat up its value? That was the excuse for its sale.
>
> One thing seems certain: the list of surplus property submitted to the Planning Committee and the Chief Coordinator varies greatly from the inventory of supplies paid for by the Thompson-Kelly Company. Concerning this and other points at issue, Storekeeper Hendrix at the Perryville depot, a sharp on figures and a stickler for detail, gave strong and direct testimony.
>
> There is one item of 29,000 sheets, unbleached.
>
> "Now, these were new sheets, but they were not bleached. They were perfectly all right, tho," testified Mr. Hendrix. For them the army paid $1.27; the price to Thompson-Kelly was 26 or 27 cents. In all, Thompson-Kelly paid the Government nearly $600,000 for the surplus Perryville stores.
>
> That, however, does not complete the story of the 84,000 sheets. The sale proceeded on the theory that this was to be surplus property, not needed by the Veterans' Bureau or any other department of the Government.
>
> But at the same period the Veterans' Bureau was buying 25,000 brand new sheets at $1.03 apiece. The firm supplying these sheets sold them at current and reasonable prices and in entire good faith. They were sold to the Government in five lots of 5,000 each; the bills are dated between Aug. 15 and Dec. 11, 1922, and the Thompson-Kelly sale was consummated on Nov. 15.
>
> As these sheets were delivered in car-load lots at one door of the depot equally good sheets were going out of the other door, sold to Thompson-Kelly.

It was at this point, according to Mr. Irwin, that General Sawyer, the President's physician, who was Chief Coordinator for the Government hospitals, came upon the scene. With two officials of the Public Health Service Bureau they arrived just as "a truck-load of new towels in bales was moving out of the building." The truck-load was unloaded and all shipments stopt, including a number of freight cars which stood on the sidings, fully loaded. Subsequently, he informs us, two executive orders were issued that the sale be stopt—both of which were ignored. He adds:

> In strict justice to Colonel Forbes, let me say that the degree of his participation in this violation of executive orders seems uncertain. Perhaps he was only careless; perhaps subordinates commanded this act of insubordination. Forbes testified to that effect before the Senate committee.

The next step, according to reports in the press of an interview with Senator David A. Reed, chairman of the Investigating Committee, will be to bring before



An outdoor heating system

Is yours one?

YOU are very much like the man in the cartoon above, trying to heat all outdoors, if you allow the heat from your fuel to get away before it reaches the rooms you want warm.

Unless heating pipes are properly insulated, heat escapes from them and finds its way outdoors through cellar windows and masonry and the outer walls of your home.

You can save

this heat! this wasted fuel! this wasted money! Apply Johns-Manville Improved Asbestocel Insulation to every pipe you can get at in your house. It comes in three-foot sections ready to apply. If you are building, see that it is used on all pipes including those within the walls.

You can save fuel with Improved Asbestocel on any heating system—steam, hot water, hot air. It saves more fuel per dollar of cost than any other pipe covering you can buy.

See a heating man now

Ask him about prices, installation, and about the special improvements of this pipe covering. He can tell you just how Improved Asbestocel should be applied so that you can get more heat from less coal for the rest of this winter—and for all the winters to come.

JOHNS-MANVILLE Inc.
294 Madison Avenue at 41st Street, New York City
Branches in 61 Large Cities
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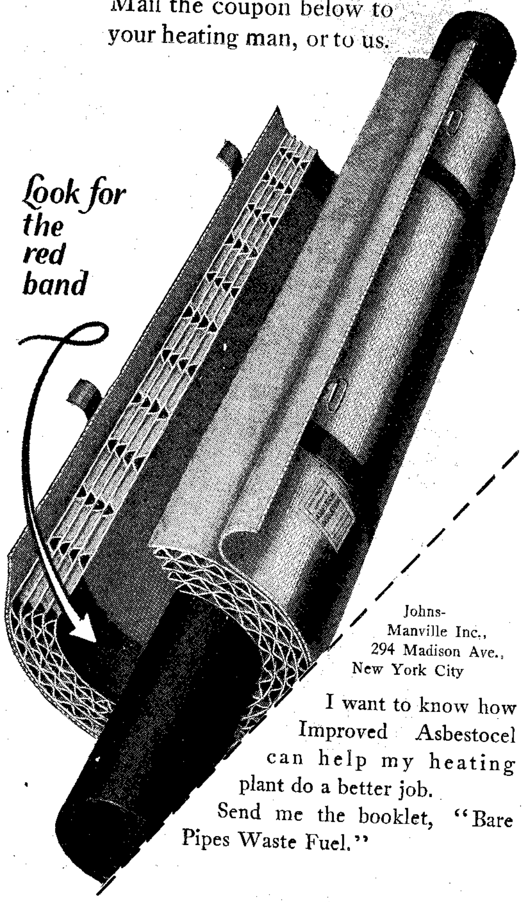
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Improved Asbestocel
— saves coal

Through
Asbestos
and its allied products
INSULATION
BRAKE LININGS
ROOFINGS
PACKINGS
CEMENTS
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

Where to buy Improved Asbestocel

The same people who repair your furnace—plumbers, steam-fitters and ventilating concerns—will supply you with Improved Asbestocel. It is marked with a red band on the inside of both ends so you may identify it.

Mail the coupon below to your heating man, or to us.


Look for the red band

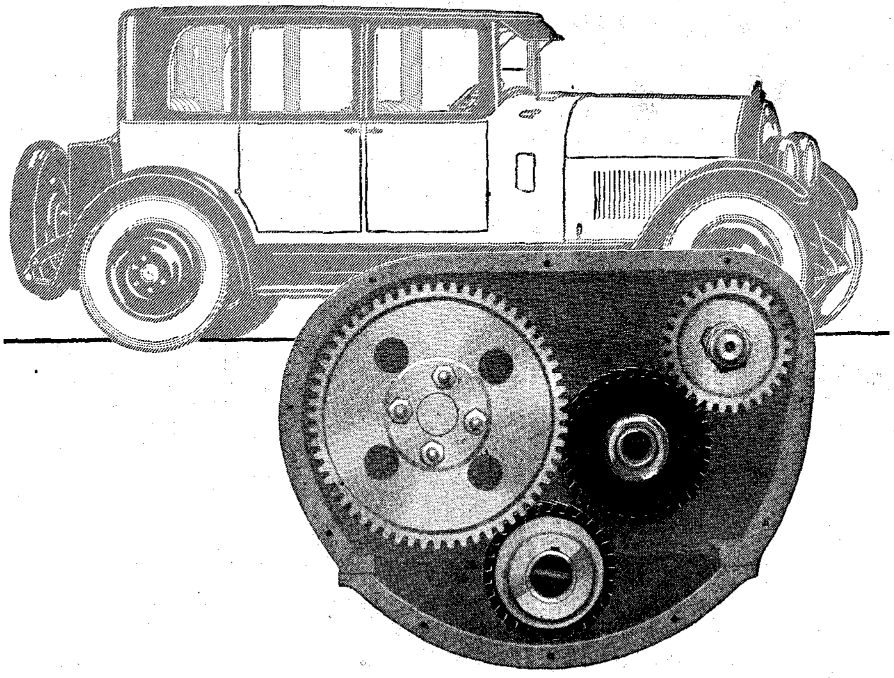
Johns-Manville Inc.,
294 Madison Ave.,
New York City

I want to know how Improved Asbestocel can help my heating plant do a better job. Send me the booklet, "Bare Pipes Waste Fuel."

Name ....

Address ....

L-D 3-1 ....



Can Formica serve you

as it serves the automobile makers?

FORMICA timing gears are running in hundreds of thousands of high-grade motor cars where silence is demanded, where durability and freedom from distortion are essential — where high speed operation, heat, oil and moisture impose the severest conditions. Formica meets the test and provides the most quiet and practical of all timing drives.

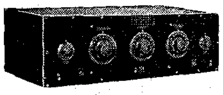
Formica's superiority for silent non-metallic gears and pinions is based on the closest manufacturing control. The utmost uniformity of materials, the greatest exactness in processes — produce a material of the greatest uniformity that "stays put" and stands up.

For a wide range of electrical, radio and mechanical uses Formica offers qualities of the highest value that no other material possesses in like degree. Every day it is solving new problems. Every manufacturer should get acquainted with Formica. Let Formica engineers study your problem.

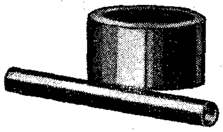
Formica automotive timing gears for replacement purposes are sold by the Perfection Gear Company, Chicago, Ill. Write for Booklet, *What Formica Is.*

THE FORMICA INSULATION COMPANY
4646 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

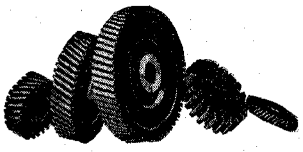
Many Uses of Formica



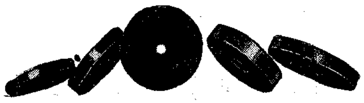
Formica panels and insulating tubes are used by most manufacturers of radio sets, and are sold by dealers everywhere.



Formica insulation is preferred by the electrical industry because it combines high tensile with high dielectric strength, is water-proof, weather-proof, and almost inert chemically.



Formica silent gears and pinions are used in phonograph motors and meat choppers, in paper mills and pumps — from the largest to the smallest industrial applications.



Formica pump valves have a big market in pumps, for marine purposes, in the oil fields, the packing industry, etc.

FORMICA
Made from Anhydrous Bakelite Resins
SHEETS TUBES RODS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Congress measures for the welfare of the disabled soldiers. The proposed changes, based they say on recommendations of General O'Ryan, are characterized by Senator Reed as follows:

> "The committee has conceived its primary duty to be the constructive work of developing such a revision of the law as would improve and simplify it and would bring prompt relief to the disabled veterans. To that end the members of the committee have submitted recommendations for many changes in the law and have presented a codification that embodies those changes and at the same time simplifies the whole Veterans' Bureau Law to a marked degree."

This report, after recommending a complete administration reorganization both in Washington and the field, and a recodification of the statutes governing procedure, provides further, according to the New York *Times:*

A slight increase in training allowances for veterans with children.

That trainees injured in the course of their training be given a right to compensation under the Federal Employees Compensation act.

A slight increase in the rate of compensation to veterans having several children, or widows with several children.

Double compensation for widows and parents where husband and son, or two sons, have died of service injuries.

That the loss of the use of limbs be made the equivalent of lost limbs in ascertaining total permanent disability.

That the ratings of disability be based on average impairment in occupations similar to that of the injured veteran.

An allowance of $50 per month for an attendant for all helpless veterans.

Reduction to $70 per month as the compensation of insane veterans who have neither wife, child nor dependent parent and who are maintained free of charge in a Veterans' Bureau hospital.

That retroactive reduction in compensation be forbidden, except where the beneficiary has been guilty of fraud.

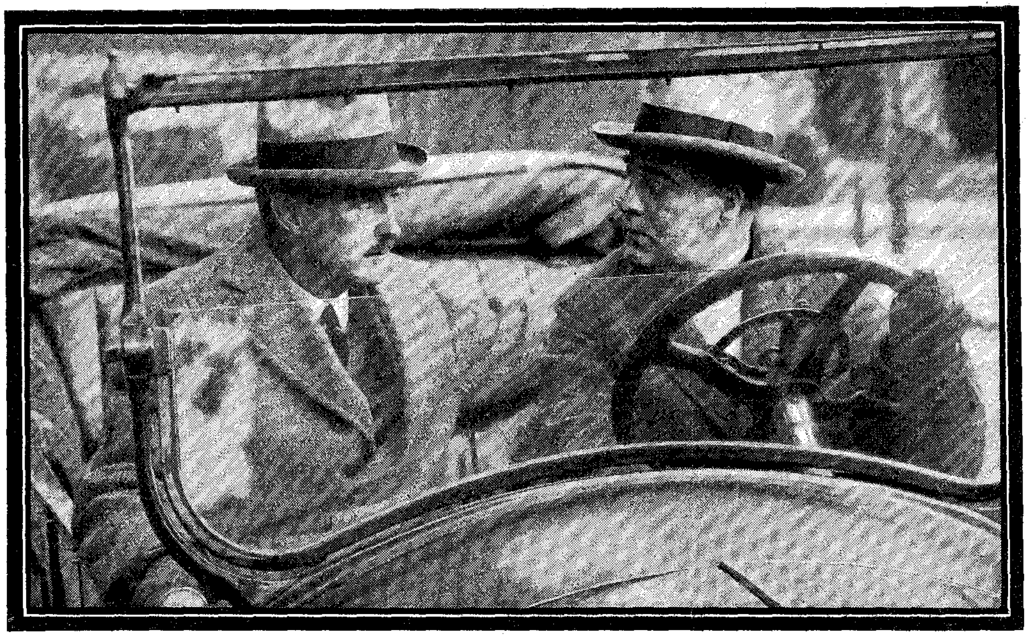
A stricter limitation on retroactive awards and retroactive increases of compensation.

An increase in the allowance of burial expenses from $100 to $150.

That tuberculosis or mental disease, developing within three years after discharge, shall be presumed to be of service origin.

That a veteran in hospital be required to allot not more than three-fourths of his monthly compensation to his wife, dependent children or dependent parents; any unallotted portion of such three-fourths to be deposited to his credit at interest with the Treasury of the United States and paid to him on demand when he leaves the hospital.

That Veterans' Bureau hospitals be made available to all honorably discharged veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion or the World War who are suffering from tuberculosis or mental disease without proof that the disease results from military service.



"—and You Save the Cost of Battery Re-insulation"

Ask any owner of a Willard Threaded Rubber Battery, and you'll find that no matter how long he has had it, he has never been called upon to pay a bill for re-insulating.

That's because, unlike the insulation in the ordinary battery, Threaded Rubber lasts as long as the plates.

So when you buy a Willard Threaded Rubber Battery, you're dollars in pocket right from the start, to say nothing of the protection this "no-reinsulation" feature gives you against inconvenience and delay.

You save, too, on re-charging, for records of 4,700 Willard Service Stations show that a Threaded Rubber Battery requires such attention less frequently.

You get a battery with longer life, more starting power, greater resistance against overheating, and other advantages.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO
In Canada: Willard Storage Battery Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

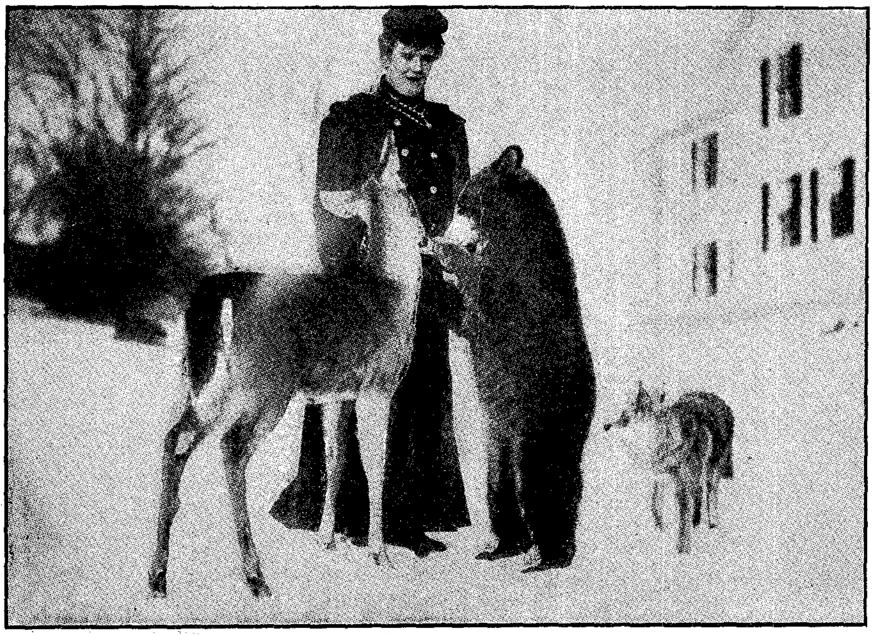
Willard STORAGE BATTERIES

For your radio set you need Willard Rechargeable Radio Batteries. Send for the free booklet, "Better Results from Radio".

BIRDS-BEASTS-AND-TREES

THE PRANKS OF JIMMIE, THE BLACK BEAR CUB

THE PEACEFUL NEW HAMPSHIRE DAY was roughly broken into by hideous noises, apparently coming from a cloud of dust. "Wow! Wow! Wow!" yelled a furious voice, accompanied by crazy scratchings and struggles. The stage-driver dumped a wooden box in front of Mr. Ernest Baynes's house, and drove off at a wild pace. Mr. Baynes pried open the box, and there was Jimmie! He had arrived! And Mr. Baynes tells us all about him in the book entitled "Jimmie, the Story of a Black Bear Cub" (Macmillan Co.). Jimmie had "a little, black, furry face, round furry ears, a pair of black beady eyes, and the most impudent expression" Mr. Baynes had ever seen an animal own. That expression was an indication of the future, and the jolly mischievous little bear led the Baynes family and their good housekeeper, Lucy, a feverish life while he lived with them. Lucy, however, excused his pranks, on the ground that, "Well, bears will be bears! Bless his little heart!"



From "Jimmie, the Story of a Black Bear Cub," by Ernest Harold Baynes. Copyrighted by Macmillan

WILD ENEMIES THAT BECAME TAME FRIENDS

On the left is Actæon, the deer, in the center is Jimmie, the bear, while Romulus, the coyote, looks on from the right. The liveliest of the three, as revealed in the new "bear book," was Jimmie. The lady in the picture is "Lucy," who often stood between Jimmie and just retribution for his sins.

Lucy understood baby bears, and often used to say the tame deer made the havoc Jimmie sometimes created, for in her mind Jimmie could do no wrong. Her defense of him was most amusing:

> He never did anything wrong. And whenever we succeeded in actually "pinning it on him," she would either remind us that "we're all human, you know," or make us feel that somehow we were trying to take advantage of an infant who had no parents to stand up for him. Once when I caught him on the kitchen dresser, sitting among the fragments of some china he had pulled from a shelf above, I called the housekeeper and remarked sternly, "Well, I suppose you'll admit he did that?"
>
> Now Lucy had been in our family for a long time, and had served my father and mother before us. Looking from me to the culprit bear and then at me again, her mind flashed back a score of years. Straightening to her full height and folding her arms, she said reminiscently and half reproachfully: "Well, Master Harold, I don't think you should be so hard on him. Please remember you were a boy yourself once." And of course I remembered and did not press her for details.

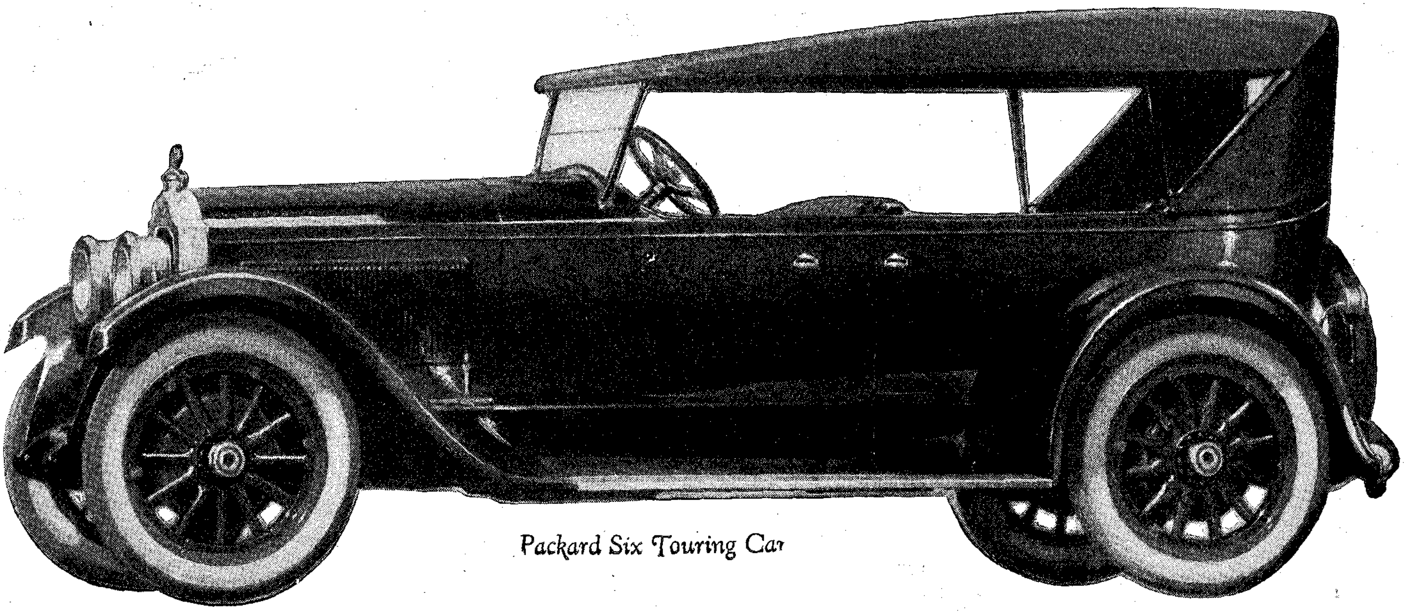
The children soon knew and loved Jimmie, and were continually coming to the house on some errand, the main object to get a glimpse of the baby bruin; but some of the men who drove horses past the house were not always so much entertained, and the neighbors, in fact, found him rather in the way:

> Sometimes even the owners of the farms were the victims of his pranks. One of our neighbors, who sleeps on the first floor, has a rare, almost extinct, passion for fresh air. One day the cub climbed through his open window, and when that night the man got into bed in the dark, he thought somebody had been setting a steel trap for him. It was only Jimmie who resented being disturbed at that late hour, and who bit one great toe so badly that it had to be carried in a sling.
>
> Jimmie wanted but little here below; in fact he wanted nothing but his own way. And he usually had it because it made life easier for the rest of us—not much easier, just easier. One thing he was very particular about was the milk he drank for breakfast—it had to be "this morning's" milk. It was of no use to offer him "last night's" milk, no matter how cool it had been kept or how sweet it was. Jimmie was a connoisseur of milk. He would detect the "fraud" at once and set up a wail which we were glad to stop at almost any price. As soon as the new milk was set before him he almost wallowed in it, and the wailing ceased automatically. After he had absorbed all the milk and crackers he wanted, he was ready to play. He would roll about on the lawn, biting his own feet, and then for no apparent reason he would dash straight up a tree. His method of climbing was interesting and different from that used by most animals. He ascended a trunk by a series of leaps, digging his hind toes in below him, springing from them, throwing his sturdy forearms upward and around the tree to get a fresh and loftier hold after every jump. He mounted with an agility one hardly would have accredited him. Coming down was a much more serious business, at least in the early days. Later he became more skilful and could even slide, but at first he would come down very slowly, and with almost unbelievable caution, like an elderly gentleman descending a precipice. Tail first he would come, stopping frequently to look down as tho seeking a new foothold, and sometimes grumbling a little as if to let us know that he realized the horrible danger he was in. But he always reached the ground in safety, and at once was ready for another adventure.
>
> Next to feeding, his greatest pleasure was bathing; so soon after breakfast we would bring out a large washtub, fill it with water, and into it he would get. Sometimes before getting in he would walk around it on his hind legs, dipping in his forepaws as tho to see if the temperature was all right. Or, perhaps, he would dance around it like a young Indian, scooping up the water with his little "hands" and dashing it over everything and everybody within reach. Then he would get into the tub and sit down on his haunches, or if the water was not too deep, he would roll around on his back and wash his face with his wet paws. After he had splashed as much as he cared to, he would suddenly jump out of his bath, and with water squirting from his long coat at every leap, chase any one who happened to be near. If it were a woman, so much the better, because she would probably scream and that always seemed to add to the fun.

Soon Jimmie was old enough to go walking with Mr. Baynes. Then the fun became faster and more furious. He swam in the horse trough, and it had to be entirely cleaned of bear odor before the horses would drink again. He met a muskrat and went swimming with him, entirely uninvited and unwanted as was proved by the muskrat biting him in the nose.

Then the Bayneses moved to another house in the Blue

THE IMPROVED PACKARD SIX TOURING CAR



Packard Six Touring Car

Superior performance, maximum comfort, combined with the minimum of operating cost and with the utmost dependability are Packard Six attributes which have made this famous Packard the outstanding quality six. Read this experience of Senator Jones, who owns one:

* * * *

"I feel that you should know of the performance of my Packard Six, that I secured from you a little over two years ago.

"I drove from Washington, D. C. to Seattle, by way of California, leaving here April 9th, last. I went into the Yosemite on the trip and made about 5200 miles. I averaged 18½ miles to the gallon of gasoline on the entire trip. From Corning to Redding, California, a distance of fifty miles, I made on two gallons of gasoline; and from Corning to Seattle, Washington, something over 759 miles, I averaged 22½ miles to the gallon.

"Leaving Seattle October 13, I drove back to Washington. Going through Wyoming we had very bad roads and had to go much of the time in second and sometimes in low. This trip was over 3800 miles and I averaged over 18½ miles to the gallon. From Walla Walla, Washington, to Ontario, Oregon, over the Blue Mountains, I made 240 miles on ten gallons of gasoline.

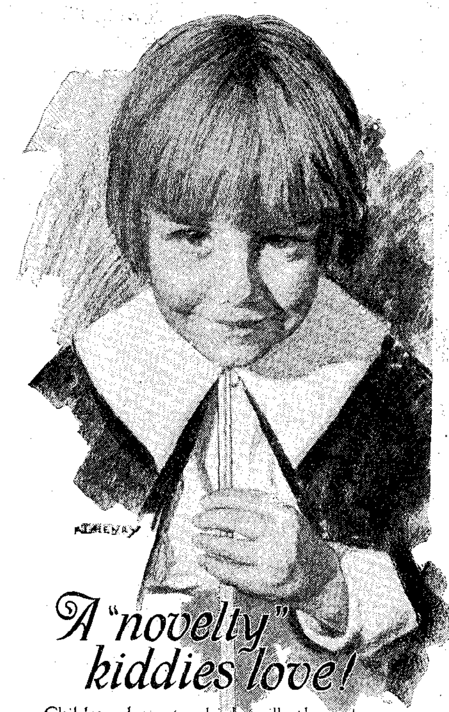
"Mrs. Jones was with me on the trip and the back of the car was quite well filled with baggage."

WESLEY L. JONES
United States Senate
November 24, 1923
Washington, D. C.

Nothing that Packard can say of its Six and its Eight can equal the enthusiasm of Packard owners. In these advertisements, therefore, we shall strictly follow our own admonition, "ask the man who owns one."

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Drink it through
Stone's
Sanitary
Straws



A "novelty" kiddies love!

Children love to drink milk through a straw. It provides just that "novelty" *that children long for.* Much more healthful, too. Straws prevent gulping, thereby *aiding digestion.*

At school, at home, wherever you may be, *serve milk, and cold drinks, with Stone's* Straws. Thousands of schools use them *in serving milk to school children.* Made and packed entirely by machinery, they are absolutely sanitary.

Buy the handy Home Package from your druggist or grocer for a dime—several weeks supply. Take home a Home Package today.

Druggists: For fountain use the round, spill-proof box of 500 Stone's Straws assures *full count* and guarantees perfection.

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STONE'S SANITARY STRAWS for Home and Picnic
Safeguard the trip from Glass to Lip

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

Mountain Forest, and of course Jimmie went too. There he made himself entirely at home:

The young bear made many friends, including a deer, and a coyote named Romulus. The latter was his special chum, but also a thorn in his side, for the little prairie wolf had a habit of running up behind the cub, biting him in the hind legs, and running away again before Jimmie could retaliate. But Jimmie was one of the best-natured animals I have ever known. The other animals around the place might do anything they liked to him, even take the food right out of his mouth, without any protest from Jimmie—provided that the food did not happen to be plum pudding. Jimmie was powerful fond of this dish and his old friend, the housekeeper, knew his weakness and made a great many plum puddings—ostensibly for our family. Jimmie got most of them. One day she gave him a generous helping in a saucepan and Jimmie sat out in the snow, his arms about the pan and his nose buried to the hilt in the pudding, having the time of his young life. Then a crunching of the snow crust warned him that some one was approaching, and he looked up to see who it was. A moment later a tame deer of ours hove in sight and Jimmie, realizing that a deer was not a formidable competitor, put his nose back into the saucepan and went right on with his dinner. But there was to be a more serious interruption. Another and more stealthy crunching of the snow crust, and around the corner of the house came the prairie wolf, full of mischief as any bad boy you ever saw. He ran straight up to Jimmie, and, seizing the handle of the saucepan in his mouth, began to pull it away. Poor Jimmie was at a great disadvantage. In the first place, he was sitting down. Moreover, his arms were occupied with the saucepan and his mouth was chock-full of plum pudding. All he could do was to make a choking, gurgling, grumbling protest, like a boy trying to "answer back" and eat a whole doughnut at the same time. But the coyote didn't understand the language, and it wouldn't have made any difference if he had. He just wanted that saucepan, and, with his teeth on the handle and his forefeet braced in the snow, he pulled and pulled like a bull-terrier on the end of a rope. At last poor old Jimmie felt the pan slipping out of his icy grasp. Suddenly he dropt it, grabbed the prairie wolf in his short forearms, jammed him right down into the snow-bank, and, whether intentionally or not, I can not tell you, sat squarely on his body, picked up the saucepan, and finished the plum pudding in peace.

The hired man liked Jimmie too, and, indeed—

Perhaps the hired man was the one who had the most fun with him. He was around the place all the time and always doing something in which Jimmie was interested. He was strong but good-natured and Jimmie liked to wrestle with him because he was careful not to be too rough and hurt the cub as some men did. If he were sawing wood, Jimmie would seize the other end of the saw and look as if he were trying to do his share, and if the man started to take the wheelbarrow, the bear was very apt to climb in and have a free ride around the place.

However, little bears will grow too big and strong to be kept around the house, and at last Mr. Baynes decided he must find a new home for Jimmie, and so sent him as a gift to the New York Zoological Society, but before he went he met a book-agent, but not to the book-agent's pleasure:

A very nice young man walked all the way from Lebanon one day to try to sell us a copy of "To Heaven through Nature." Jimmie happened to meet him a quarter of a mile down the road, and by the time I was able to respond to his very vigorous call for help, he looked as if he had been trying to hurry through a series of barbed-wire entanglements. We simply had to ask him to lunch, and Lucy spent most of the afternoon mending his trousers. As he was leaving, her eyes twinkled and she called to him, "When you get out a new edition of your book, don't forget to have a chapter on bears."

THE WORLD'S "MOST MAGNIFICENT FIR"

ALL alone at Timpanogos Mountain, Utah, stands a giant who gazes sadly at all his brothers fallen on the ground, bleached long since by the sun, and beaten almost into dust by the winds and storms. He alone remains, "the old chief of this forest," the giant fir-tree, last of his race in that part of the country. Walter P. Cottam in *American Forests and Forest Life* (Washington) pictures this brave old fighter for us:

This white fir reaches a height of 110 feet. It is 20 feet in circumference at the base and 17 feet 8 inches at breast height. It presents a mighty spectacle as it stands, broken with age, to greet the morning sun, as it has done for more than five centuries. The exact age of the tree is as yet undetermined, but one of its children, which was removed that man might better view the rugged old sire, gave a ring count of 102 years with a diameter of only 16 inches.

There is a touch of pathos to this venerable old tree. One wonders how long it has stood there, deprived of the association of the companions of its youth, whose fallen and hollow trunks give mute evidence of a race of giant firs that has now but a single representative. I think it is the old chief of this forest that still remains, because it has proved itself the greatest fighter.

And what ugly scars does this old giant exhibit as still undaunted he proudly battles on with a thousand adversaries. The huge scar on his ankle tells of a fire that one day fought fiercely but not conqueringly. The bald and shattered crown is the record left by one or many bolts of lightning that struck hard, but not hard enough to kill. The dry, brittle branches, which stick out like drawn swords from his massive sides, speak possibly of the battles with the deadly boring beetles and the friendly aid rendered by the woodpeckers and sapsuckers that still diligently and methodically scour his trunk and branches for the foe that may be lurking there. I listen and I hear this aged old warrior assert over and over again, in the language of the trees, this firm resolution: "My adversaries, if they be strong, may shatter my crown or break my arms, but never shall

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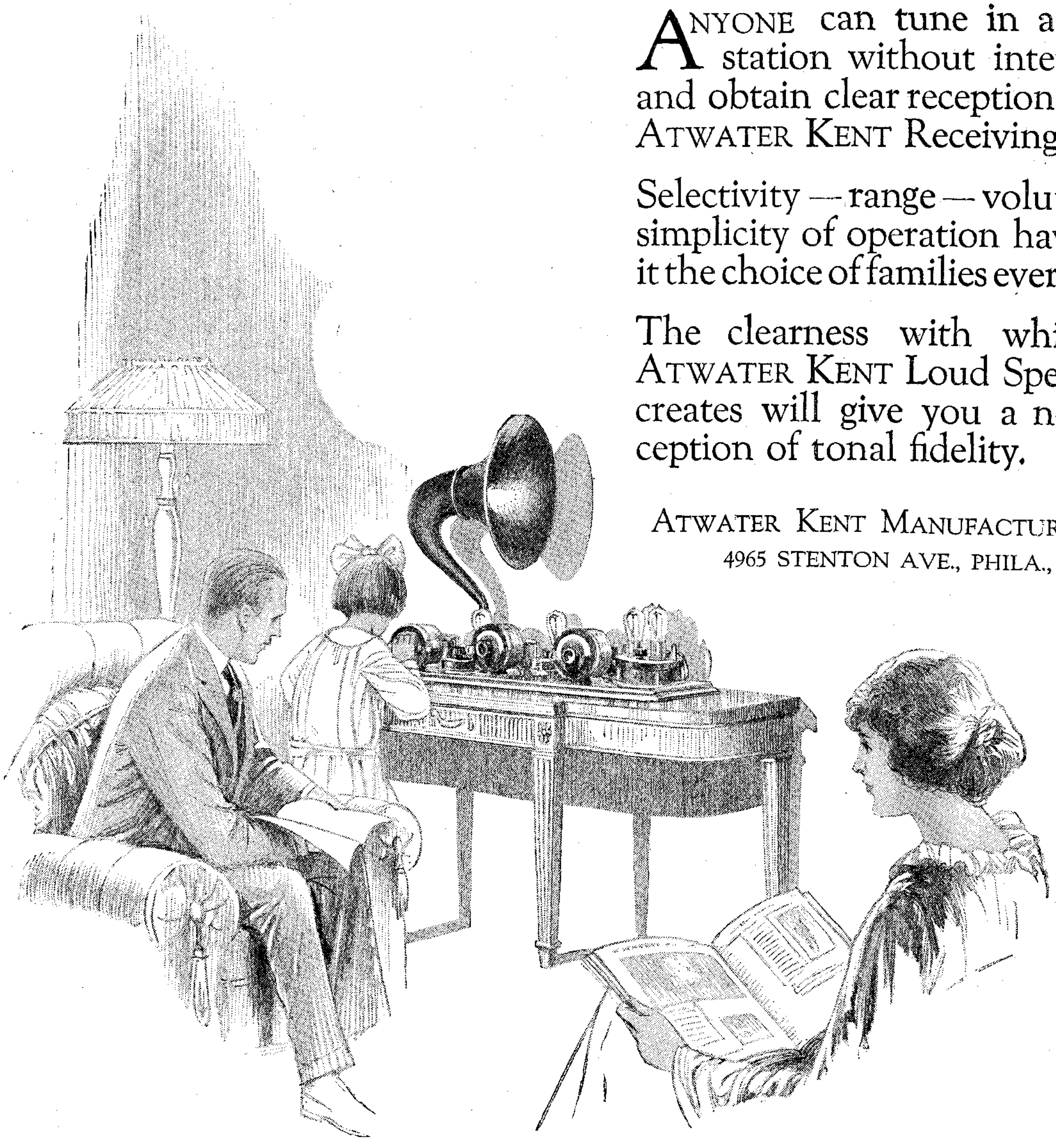

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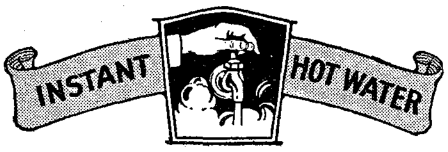

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THE Royal automatic Storage Gas Water Heater

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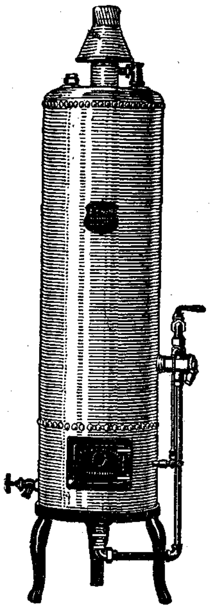

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

they bend my upright position while life lasts."

When the great ecologist, Dr. Henry C. Cowles, for the first time beheld this king of the forest, last July, with head bared and a voice that clearly portrayed his emotions, he pronounced him the most magnificent fir in all the world.

AN AUSTRALIAN BIRD-GAME

EVEN if a bird lives in Australia he can not escape the frivolous life of gaiety and pleasure which is the fashion of the day. The "bower-bird," of northern Queensland, works hard for his pleasure, altho he is usually a cheerful bird even if he is a trifle "bossy," as we read in *The Nature Magazine* (Washington, D. C.) where Mr. D. C. Retsloff relates the story which Ralph M. Dean of Australia told him about these little-known birds:

> Northern Queensland, Australia, is the home of one of the most giddy birds known to students of zoology.
>
> It is a plump bird and quick on its feet. Its feathers are a beautiful dark glossy brown, which in certain lights take on a greenish tinge.
>
> This bird belongs to the order of birds that have toes adapted for perching (Passerine).
>
> Its common English name is "bower" bird, so called because of its habit of building bowers as well as nests.

Mr. Dean tells of seeing the "bower" birds playing their strange game:

> "In the summer of 1920 I was situated in Northern Queensland, Australia. On Sundays and holidays I amused myself and learned many strange things by watching and studying the flora and fauna of that locality.
>
> "One of the most interesting things that I came across was the bower-bird. For hours at a time I've sat behind a cover and watched them at their work, and also have amused myself by seeing them play, with as much zest as children, their queer game of what I named, 'Carry and Drop'—surely a most amusing game.
>
> "Generally a group of six or eight birds work together. First they select a clump of weeds or tall grass, and through the center of it make a runway. They fasten the grasses together at the top, making the runway covered. Two birds do this. They weave the ends of the grasses together until they are quite firm and matlike.
>
> "Meantime, the other birds carry small white pebbles, stones, bits of broken glass and crockery from different points and deposit them in a pile at one side of the bower.
>
> "I've seen a bower-bird take a piece of bright glass and carry it from one point to another fully a quarter of a mile distant. Blue and white are their favorite colors, and they seize them eagerly.
>
> "The pile of stones, crockery, glass, etc., when gathered measures from a peck to half a bushel.
>
> "After the bower is started the birds work without loafing on the job. It takes

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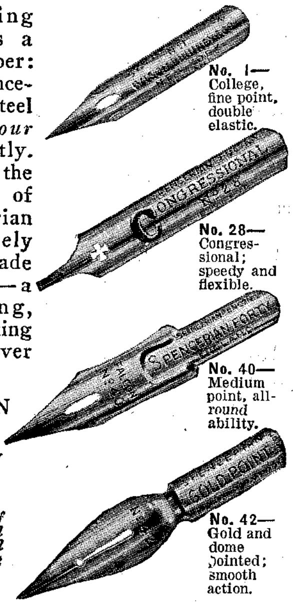

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YOU need not fear the irritated burning after effect of a close shave if you use Ingram's Therapeutic Shaving Cream. It not only softens the toughest beard quickly, but cools and refreshes the skin, and soothes annoying little tender spots. It leaves the skin smooth, healthy and cool, no matter how closely you shave.

Recommended particularly for a tender skin.

If your druggist cannot supply you send 50 cents for the jar that contains six months of shaving comfort.

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from two days to a week for them to complete the bower and gather the stones. Of course, the length of time depends somewhat upon the distance which they have to carry the pebbles.

"When everything is ready and finished to the satisfaction of one bird who acts as general manager, then the game begins. In his bill a bird will pick up a piece from the pile, run through the bower and drop it on the opposite side. He keeps at it, taking piece after piece, or pebble after pebble, just so long as he can do it without dropping one on the journey through the bower. The other birds stand watching. And as soon as the one carrying the stone drops it, there is a great flapping of wings and a shrill squawking as if the others were laughing at his misfortune in dropping it.

"Then one of the others takes his turn at carrying stones through the runway. Again and again they move the rocks from one side of the bower to the other, never seeming to tire of the game and playing it with unfailing vigor."

The bower-bird lives on the seeds from the grasses; on insects which he hunts on the tree-trunks. He also is fond of the native fruits. He has a shrill, cheerful voice, but seldom sings. Altho the male is bossy, he makes a good father, a wonderful provider, and always remains true to his mate.

The bower-bird is found only in Australia. His nearest relative in our country is the starling, a black bird with a metallic gloss and with spots of yellowish-white among his feathers. The starling is more friendly than his Australian cousin. He builds his nest near the habitation of man, selecting, when possible, the tower of an old building in preference to the branches of a tree.

"TIGERS OF THE SEA"

If a habitual breaker of the Volstead Law should happen to glance out to sea somewhere off the coast of Florida and remark a great fish, eight feet in length, walking on his tail across the water, one might well suppose he would begin at once to form intentions of leading a new life. These good intentions would perhaps be broken, if an old fisherman could tell the truth about the great sailfish. He it is who occasionally disports himself like this. Hamilton M. Wright calls them in his story in *McClure's Magazine* (New York), "The Tigers of the Sea." The first one landed, in 1901, was off Palm Beach. Another sea-tiger, Mr. Wright says, is the barracuda, which is so bold and savage as to attack and kill human beings:

> Of all the game fish along the east coast of Florida the shyest, most capricious, swiftest and strangest is the great sailfish. He can swim sixty or seventy miles an hour. He is built for speed and can easily overtake the mackerel or blue-runner, or other fish on which he feeds. He has been known to run out one hundred yards of line in less than three seconds, passing through the water like lightning—swifter, almost, than the eye can follow.
>
> The sailfish seems not to have been known to Florida sportsmen before 1901, when the first of his species officially recorded in these waters was landed off Palm Beach. About that time Charley Thompson, famous fishing guide, took a tourist party on a fishing expedition from Palm Beach. It was a banner day for the new

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Then we attained, by many times over, the best Shaving Cream in existence. It is winning men by the millions, as they try it.

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Don't change from the cream you like now until you see what Palmolive Shaving Cream does. But make this test. You owe it to yourself and to us. Try ten shaves, and let the results show if we have excelled the rest.

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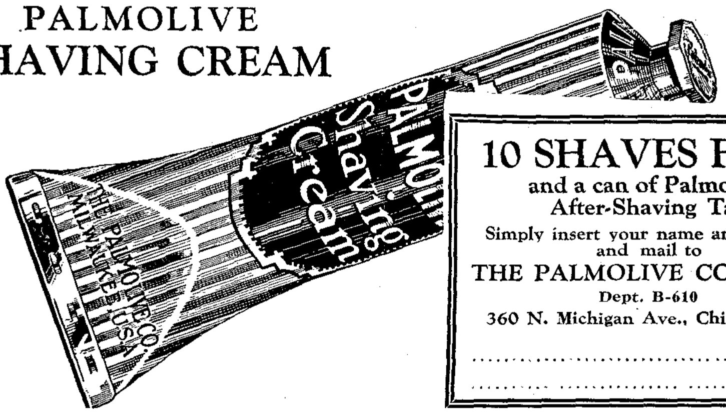

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Waterspar Varnish is a "Pittsburgh Proof Product." You will find the same high standard quality in other "Pittsburgh Proof Products," among them Velumina, the wall paint you can wash, and Sun-Proof Paint and many other famous products. Whatever you need in the way of glass, paint, brushes or varnish the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has a product that will fill your requirements exactly. For sale by quality dealers everywhere. The Advisory Board helps manufacturers solve unusual paint and varnish problems.

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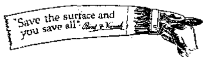
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

sport. Seven sailfishes were seen jumping at one time. One of them leaped close to where a woman of the party was sitting in the boat. She immediately crossed to the opposite side. And just in time! A few seconds later the fish jumped again, diving between the deck stanchions just where she had been sitting. It struck the heavy iron door of the engine casing, smashing it, and fell upon the bottom of the boat, where it was killed with monkey-wrenches.

Sometimes a sailfish makes thirty leaps in the intervals of his wild rushes on the line. Fishermen who are enjoying their first experience with a fighter of this sort almost invariably believe they have seen two fish jump, when in reality they have seen but one. They are only convinced that a sailfish could apparently be in two places at the same time when they realize that there has been but a single fish on the hook.

When hooked, a sailfish will often "walk on his tail," making the water boil as, almost erect, he propels himself over the surface with only his tail in the water. It is not an unusual occurrence to see a sailfish move himself in this extraordinary manner for twenty or thirty feet, and they have even been observed to walk the water for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet—a strange and marvelous sight.

Imagine this great fish, perhaps eight feet in length, with huge sail outspread, whipping his head from side to side in an effort to hurl the hook from his pointed, bony mouth. Insane with fear and anger, he lashes himself over the water ten, twenty, thirty, forty feet! And then sets the reel smoking as he sets out to sea at lightning speed.

This gleaming, jumping, fighting monster who leaps into the air as if he were made of steel springs uses his bill to disable his prey. Sometimes you will see him rushing among the small fish along the reefs, striking mercilessly with his long bony bill and disabling the little fellows so that he may swallow them whole at his leisure. Ordinarily he would escape observation. That is, when his sail—a huge, spotted dorsal fin, directly connected with the spinal cord, that can be elevated or folded at will—is lowered into a groove along his back. But when he slashes along the surface, maiming his prey, cruising with great sail raised high, or when he leaps far above the sea, gleaming in metallic lusters, he can be seen for miles.

In contrast to the shy, elusive sailfish is the bold and savage barracuda, one of whose species killed a young woman swimmer near St. Petersburg, Florida, last year.

The barracuda is credited with human killings from the seventeenth century, when the Spanish fished the reefs from Cape Sable to the Dry Tortugas. He has been known to gash the leg of a man wading in the shoals for shellfish. He is said to have attacked shipwrecked sailors swimming through the surf. Yet he is not a man-hunter like the tiger shark.

No stranger fish hunts along the reefs than this silver tiger of the sea, which commonly weighs about fifty pounds and reaches six feet in length. Farther south, and off the coast of Nigeria, he is said to reach ten feet. His great head ending in a broad-pointed snout is one-fourth the length of his body. His enormous, gaping mouth is fitted with four wolflike fangs, sometimes an inch in length, two above and two below. They fit into sockets in the opposite jaws, while hedgerows of smaller inward-pointing teeth with rip-saw edges also fit into grooves in the opposing jaws. The lower jaw projects beyond the upper like that of a bulldog. I have seen him bite on a knife—thrust between his jaws to cut out the hook—with such force as to scatter his teeth in every direction. When first taken from the water he seems a mass quivering, iridescent silver. His malignant, staring eyes, green-yellow and black, suggest those of a tiger. The faint vertical bars on his body quickly become more marked, and the dark splotches assume an inky blackness soon after death.

A DEMON WOLF IN THE MOVIES

"HE is bad, that wolf, and he has no master." So said Louie, the half-breed trapper. Louie had been a "find" in the Adirondacks by a motion-picture company, and had gone to California with them, taking the wolf Luigi, who had been found, torn and half frozen, in a trap just before the departure for California. Luigi was a "lean, gray, taciturn wolf, with a pointed nose, a tail that was like a trailing smudge of smoke, and eyes that were narrow and sinister." Emma Lindsay Squier, in her book "On Autumn Trails" (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation), writes the tale of how Fate, ever ironic, took a hand in the movies, using as pawns two wolves, Luigi and Juneau, his mortal enemy, some humans, and a comedian goat:

My friend, Pudgy, was at that time in charge of the menagerie, and to all the animals there he was gentle and considerate. Most of them repaid his kindness with affection, according to their natures and capacities. But Luigi was contemptuous to all friendly advances. He would not respond to overtures of kindliness; neither was he in fear of iron prongs or guns with blank cartridges. Sometimes they worked him in Northern pictures in a stoutly barred cage, where the ground was covered with rock salt to simulate snow, and where the transplanted trees were covered whitely with paint and artificial icicles. But they worked him alone, for no man was brave enough to enter the cage with him. If a scene had to be taken with a human being, double exposure was used. He was the largest wolf in the menagerie, and the most valuable, but there was no one, not even Pudgy, who could tame his savage heart.

A young motion-picture actress called "Taddy" had given to her a baby wolf, which was part Malemute sledge-dog. She named him Juneau and loved him as a pet, until when, the first time he tasted red meat, his wolf blood was roused, and he flew at "Taddy" to tear her to pieces. This so frightened her that she gave him to the motion-picture studio to use in Northern scenes.

And thus it was that Juneau, the half-breed, grew to wolfhood in a cage adjoining that of Luigi, true son of the Northern forest. They hated each other, those two, and eyed each other through the stout, wire meshes with which their cages were partitioned. They would spend hours slowly pacing from the front to the back of their cages, keeping close to the partition, so close that their breaths intermingled, their long, pointed noses almost touched.

He never knew why

ALMOST the first thing that greeted him on his return to town was a newspaper announcement telling him that the girl he had hoped to marry was engaged to another man. And, moreover, to a man he had never heard of before.

This accounted for her silence during his absence—not a single letter all the time he was away.

And he never found the real reason why his courtship had been so complete a failure.

* * * *

That's the insidious thing about halitosis (unpleasant breath). You, yourself, rarely know when you have it. And even your closest friends won't tell you.

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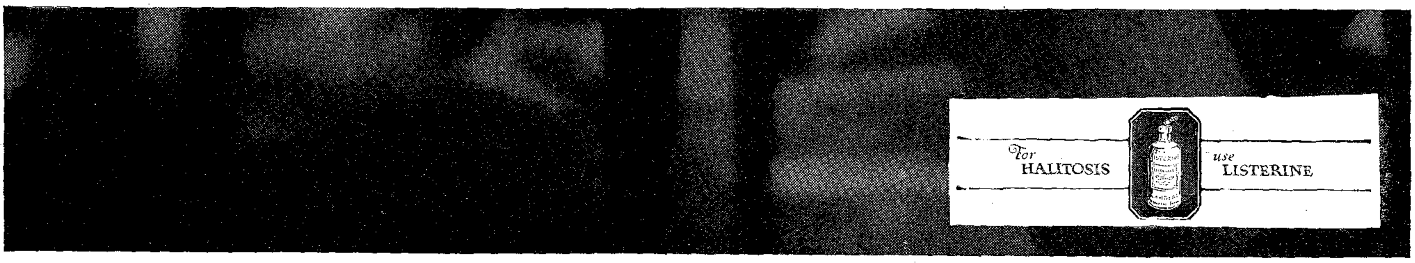

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

They hoped, I think, each time they paced thus, that at the end, somehow, they would find the partition removed, so that they might fly at each other's throats and appease the hate that was in their hearts.

Now there entered into the lives of the two sinister sons of the wild an element of comedy. Rollo, the goat, was introduced to the inhabitants of the menagerie and took his place among them, matter-of-factly, even arrogantly, and won no small measure of respect from them by the quality of his temper and the hardness of his forehead. He had been destined, this Rollo, as a sacrifice to the great god Thrill. For it had been planned, so Pudgy told me, that in a picture Juneau was to leap on the goat and bear him to the ground. Laws regulating cruelty to animals were then not so strict as now, and it was deemed legitimate, for the sake of the drama, to deliver the goat into the none-too-tender mercies of the half-breed wolf.

But Rollo in that moment of peril proved his own mettle—and that of Juneau. With the cameras clicking busily outside the barred enclosure, the goat was released and driven into the center of the arena cage, and Juneau was let in upon him.

The wolf caught the scent of live flesh, sniffed for a moment, circled about his intended victim, sprang upon him. But in that same instant, Rollo, with a defiant bleat that was like a war-cry, rose upon his hind legs, lowered his head, and plunged at the oncoming wolf. There was a crash, the sound of a terrific impact, a gasp of astonishment from those who watched the scene. For Rollo had caught Juneau fairly, had knocked him against the bars of the cage, and had risen majestically for another lunge at his attacker.

That was when they named the goat "Rollo," mainly because he was everything that the meekness of his name suggested that he was not. And it was then that he became definitely attached to the menagerie of Universal City, to be used in comedies. Rollo could always be depended on to hold his own, even with the lions. He was utterly without fear, and with that inborn knowledge which the wild ones have of this fact, they respected him, and some of them were afraid of him.

But not Luigi, the wolf, whom none could tame. They knew better than to let Rollo come into conflict with him. Little by little the big, gray wolf dropt out of pictures. For any man who worked with him took his life in his hands, and the Malemute dogs were in deadly terror of him.

There came a picture in which the girl, Taddy, played the leading feminine rôle. Louie, the trapper, was also included in the cast, and many animals were used. It was to be a story of the Northern lumber camps, and the final and spectacular scene was to be the pursuit of the heroine and her lover by wolves. The scene upon the river bank would be made in full sunlight, but when the film was colored blue, it would seem as if the man and girl ran out of the dark forest into the moonlit clearing with the bloodthirsty pack hard upon them. They were to spring upon a rude raft made of logs, and paddle their way desperately down-stream, with the wolves clambering on the floating raft.

These wolves were kept for a day without food, and when they saw the fresh beef which had been put outside the enclosure,

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they rushed toward it across the screen and so were made to seem to pursue the hero and heroine:

That part was simple and would be effective upon the screen. There was no danger in it. But in the tremendous climax two wolves were to leave the rest of the pack behind and follow the escaping pair out into the very river. Juneau was chosen for one of these wolves.

An old wolf and Juneau, the ancient enemy of Luigi, were chosen to play this part, and were to be released from their cages and go straight to the chunk of meat hidden on the raft. The actor in the picture was to fight them off, but at the last minute the leading man's nerve gave way, and French Louie was substituted in his part. Miss Squier narrates the exciting and unexpected finale in which the two old enemies settled all scores, thereby saving "Taddy's" life:

"Ready, folks?" the director called.

"Ready," came Taddy's voice clearly and steadily.

French Louie merely grunted.

The cameras began their monotonous clicking; the property men stood by with long, iron prods. Every one was nervous, for all liked Taddy and knew she would be in danger.

"All right," the director was saying through his megaphone; "come out of the woods. Look back, Taddy. Lean on her shoulder, Louie. Stagger more—you're almost done for—Taddy, look down at the river-bank, see that raft, point to it—go down to it—ready, boys, at the cages —*let out the wolves!*"

There was a grating sound as the sliding bars of the wagon cages were raised by a pulley. For an instant there was no sound but the steady clicking of the camera-crank. Then the director gave a shout that was almost hysterical with fear.

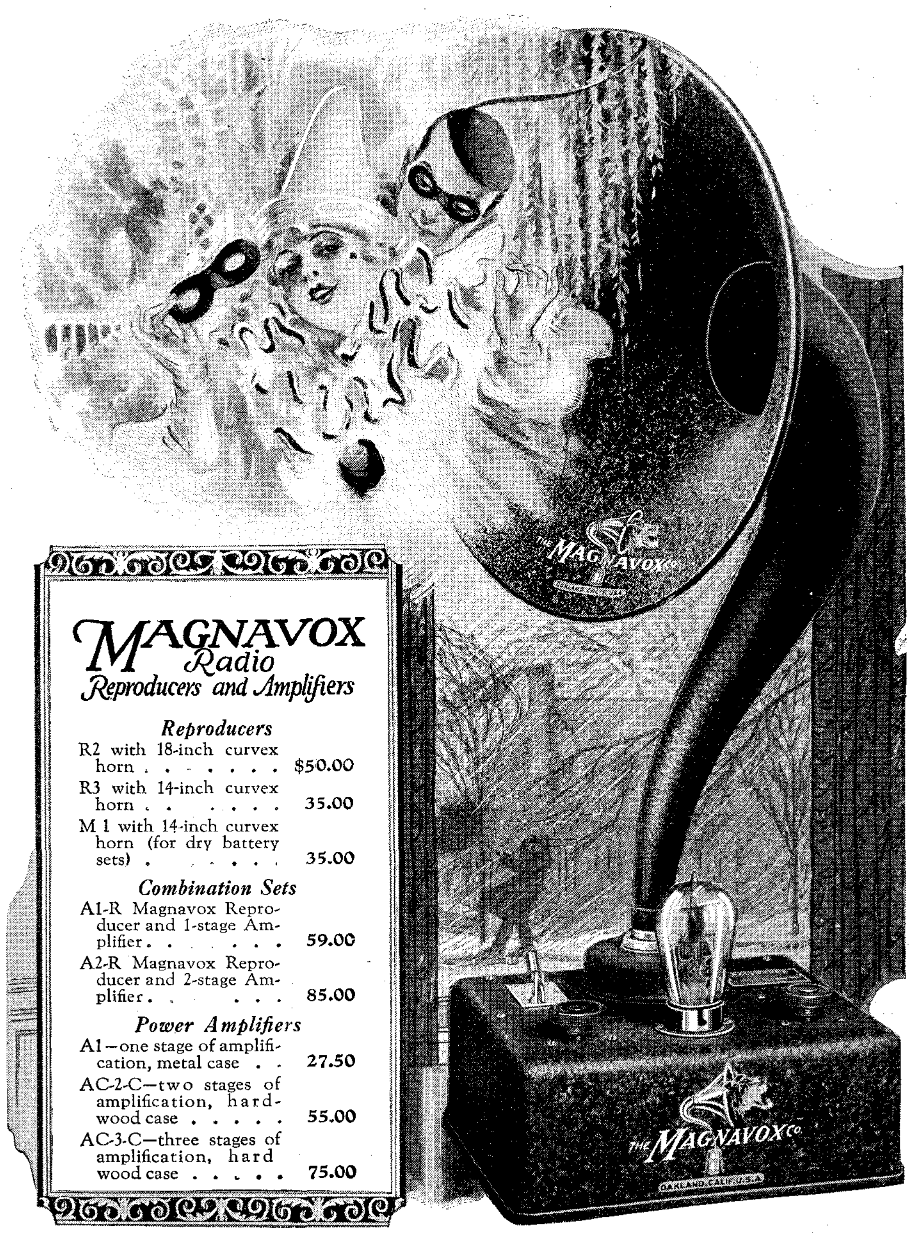
"My God! They've let them all out!"

It was true. The property men responsible for lifting the grating had forgotten to arrange the mechanism so that it would open only one cage in each wagon. In the next instant not two, but four lean, gray bodies vaulted out into the enclosure, uttering short, yapping notes, and like furry bullets were charging down upon French Louie and the girl at the river-bank.

The two saw their danger; knew it for what it was. There was no pretense now in their mad efforts to push off the raft from the bank. French Louie ripped out his knife from its leathern case, sawed at the rope which held the raft. As he hacked and cut, the first wolf was upon him. She leaped at him snarling, he struck with his free hand, and she tumbled into the water. Into the barred enclosure came the property men running, armed with revolvers and iron rods. Before they could reach the river-bank, two wolves were aboard the raft, tearing at the meat, leaping at the man and the girl. Juneau, the half-breed wolf, was one of them; Luigi, the wolf without a master, was the other.

In the midst of the mêlée of shouts and snarls, the raft, loosed from all restraint, swung out into the swift current, curveted as it struck a whirling eddy of water, threw Taddy to her knees. It was then that Juneau showed clearly the treachery that was in him, for he knew her, knew her for his one-time mistress.

He sprang upon her, and his fangs ripped away the coarse, woolen dress from her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throat. Blindly she fought him off, while French Louie battled with that more ferocious and powerful wild thing that once he had captured. Those of the company ran helplessly along the bank, their guns useless, their iron prodding-rods as futile as straws.

French Louie had freed his arm from the sling which bound it. Blindly he slashed at the gray fury which sprang at him; felt himself borne down by a massive furry weight, felt himself flung into the icy water, and knew that the raft was slipping away with a girl and two wolves upon it.

There was no human power then that could have saved Taddy. But suddenly the great, gray wolf, having defeated the man in battle, was aware, it seemed, for the first time, that the other wolf on the raft was Juneau, the half-breed, the wolf whom Luigi hated.

He snarled and sprang, catching the smaller wolf squarely by his throat. Juneau, overwhelmed by the unexpected attack, loosened his hold on the girl's shoulder, turned with a snarl that was half a shriek to do battle with the gray fury that was upon him.

They rolled, they snarled, they drew blood. The raft, solidly made for all its crudity, swung fairly down the middle of the stream, and Taddy slipt down into the water and struck out for the shore.

The raft and its terrible crew were never seen again. Perhaps the two wild things killed each other there, settling their debt of hate.

That night, as the company were sitting around the fire, they heard afar off a long wolf howl, and they involuntarily shuddered and wondered if that was the cry of the victor, and if, ranging in the forest somewhere, Luigi, the untamable and wild, was proclaiming the death of his enemy.

THE FISH THAT BRINGS ITS OWN BUTTER—If butter is too high in price, why not go out and catch some "butter-fish"? It may be a little far from home, but Francis Dickie in *Nature Magazine* (Washington) tells us how it can be done:

> Butter from a fish? Sounds ridiculous! Nevertheless, it is true. In March only, the butterfish, or oolichan, comes from the Pacific Ocean's unknown deeps and goes up fresh-water rivers of British Columbia. The oolichan, having spawned in the fresh water, then disappears. Unlike the salmon, it does not die, but returns to its haunts in the ocean. These fish, from six to eight inches long, are caught in nets by millions, thrown into rough bins of cedar logs to lie for a few days to soften in the sun, then are put into great cedar vats of boiling water, the water heated by dropping hot stones into the vats; this, strangely enough, makes better oil than when fish are boiled in an ordinary way, and most Indians stick to the ancient way. When oil rises to the top it is skimmed off into water-tight cedar boxes, wonderful affairs in clever joining. It hardens, and good oolichan grease can hardly be distinguished from lard. It is almost pure oil, and is to the Indians what butter is to whites. The Indians get a year's supply of life-sustaining fats during about three weeks' time. When well rendered it has no suggestion of fishiness.

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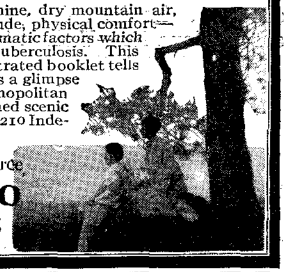

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A "CONVERTED" DUCK-HUNTER

WHEN Jack Miner was thirteen, he was brought to Canada, and as he says: "I took to the woods as naturally as a park hare," and soon he and his brother began to hunt for the market, a sport which he now feels is "not sport, but murder in the first degree." From that he graduated, and began to protect animals and birds, and now if birds could talk, and were asked who was one of their best friends, they, no doubt, would answer, Jack Miner. He maintains a sanctuary for wild geese and wild ducks, and in the fall he tags them, asking that whoever finds them return the tags to him. Now he has a mink-skin full of these tags. In this way, also, he knows his wild friends when they return in the spring. In an article in *The Canadian Forest and Outdoors* (Ottawa) Mr. Miner writes of the great area over which his friends must have flown:

> I now have tags returned from thirty-three different States and Provinces—in fact, I have a mink-skin over half full of these interesting souvenirs, the farthest south coming from Guydan, Louisiana, and from East to West, I have them from Long Island, New York, to Englefeld, Saskatchewan, thus covering an area of about two thousand miles square, or four million square miles. But about the most encouraging fact I can give you is that fully 40 per cent. of the birds I tag in the fall return to me the following spring. It is now near the middle of December and there are about seventy-five wild ducks and forty wild geese feeding within fifty feet of where I am now sitting. They are keeping a small hole open in the pond and are saying by their actions, "Jack, we don't want to leave you."
>
> It took me several years to get the birds coming, or, in other words, it took years to convince them that they really had a friend on earth; as it seemed too good to be true. Finally a small bunch came and they apparently told others until their little flock grew into a small cloud. In fact, I have seen the wild geese rise up so thick you could scarcely see through them, and their honking could be heard over a mile. The last six or seven years I have fed them during the months of March and April from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of ears of corn each year; and this little bit only gave them a sweet taste to come back. Thousands of people come to see them. I have seen as many as seventy-five autos here at once, from the little serviceable Tin Lizzie to the big glittering limousine, but these so-called wild birds knew they were safe and sat within fifty feet of the visitors. Yes, they appear to know that I am a converted Jesse James to their kin. They return about the beginning of March, but the ducks stay only about three weeks—the geese stay from six to eight weeks, then they all go north to breed. Some of the ducks breed in this vicinity and bring their little toddlers here, but fully 90 per cent. of them do not return until about October 20; strange to say, however, very few geese come in the fall.
>
> In the spring I have more guests than I can feed, the result is they scour the country for miles around for a few kernels of corn, thus giving the gunners a chance, and when one gets wounded, he comes here and stays until he is able to go back into the trenches again. In the spring of 1914 one got wounded about five miles away, but its strength held out just long enough to carry

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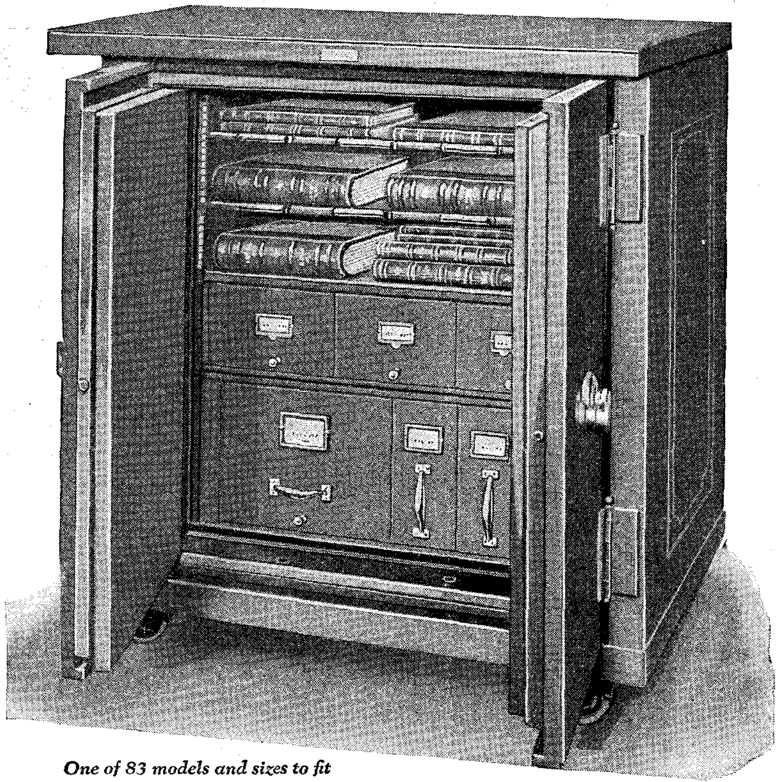

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

it back to the safety zone and it lit and died within ten feet of my house. I have one wild mallard duck, hatched and raised by a domestic fowl in 1912; she has now migrated and returned to me for five springs and has raised four families in five summers—two eights and two nines.

Just think what it means to the sportsmen of America to have one duck escape our deadly aim. I tell you, brother, the public can call me strong in the back and weak in the mind all they wish, but to see one of my pets return to me year after year for food and protection after she has evidently shied out around and outwitted thousands of hunters who are hid in the ambush for her, and to see the wild geese come home bleeding and with legs broken, yes, and to even see them die in my presence, really, it gives me a personal taste of His feeling when He said: "How oft would I have gathered you as a hen gathereth her chicks under her wings." Our Government has given me permission to put up nets. The birds are either coaxed or driven in, tagged and liberated at once.

INSECT BOOTLEGGERS—Ants consume more alcohol in proportion to their body weight than does the most accomplished "old soak," asserts Prof. Paul Lindner, chief of the fermenting industry institute in Berlin, says a correspondent of *Science Service*. He writes:

The insects whose industry has become a proverb manufacture their own home-brew in their digestive canal by the action of yeasts on the milky juices which they extract from aphids or plant lice, which they keep for that purpose. Other insects have similar home-made home-brew outfits which they use to capacity. Wasps are accomplished bootleggers. In the Balkans where a strong liquor is made from prunes which are fermented and distilled in open vessels in the orchards the vats are besieged by swarms of thirsty wasps. The queen of another species keeps her favorite yeast in storage during the winter between the tiny hairs of her tongue and deposits it in the spring on the blossoms from which the honey is taken.

Without Malice.—Sam, impaneled for jury service at a murder trial, had seemed a little too anxious to serve.

"Do you know the accused?" he was asked.

"Yassuh—dat is, nossuh," he replied, realizing that if he made an affirmative answer he would be disbarred from serving.

"Have you made up your mind as to his guilt or innocence?"

"Oh, no, suh."

"You think, then, that you could give his case a fair hearing?"

"Yassuh," replied Sam. "Leastways, ez fair ez de ole scamp deserves."—*American Legion Weekly.*

All the Amenities.—"Well, if we can't get a house we'll live in our sedan."

"Don't be foolish, George. We could not receive guests in our sedan."

"You won't miss the social atmosphere. Plenty of cops will leave cards."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

STYLES IN SCRATCHES

FASHION may place its obstructing finger upon the mechanical processes in a factory as well as on household furniture, carpets or personal garments, we learn from an article under the above title, contributed by Frank C. Hudson to *The American Machinist* (New York). Ways of doing things may there, as elsewhere, be valued for themselves alone, and deviations may be gravely discountenanced for reasons unconnected with logic or with any scheme of values dictated by sanity. In short, styles, Mr. Hudson assures us, are not confined to ladies' bonnets nor yet to the length of skirts. They reach into the machinery operations which go to make up our many products. And one of the styles which has changed, and is still changing, is the kind of scratches put into metal in grinding. He continues:

Back forty or more years we talked about grinding as the last word in finish. In fact, we talked about it much more than we ground. For grinding as a finish was confined to a few machines of both cylindrical and surface types.

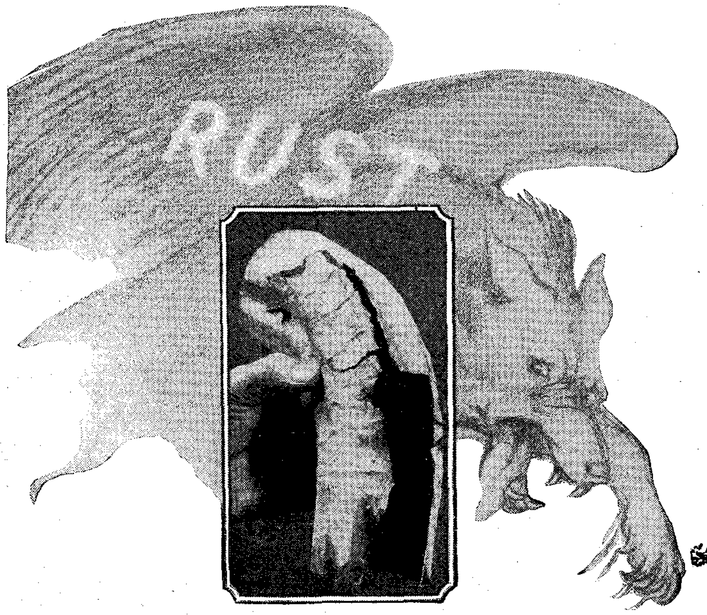
Of course, every up-to-date shop had a tool-post grinder, for grinding centers after hardening, and occasionally some one ground a mandrel or shaft in this way. But there was more fireworks than cutting of metal and, unless the spindle was a much better fit than usual, the surface was a series of small arcs dug out of the metal.

Styles in scratches, however, are for the most part confined to surface grinding. With the older type of machine, where the table carries the work under the periphery, or outside of the grinding wheel, the scratches ran lengthwise of the piece just as when we used to polish the work with emery cloth, either on a piece of wood, or perhaps held over a file. As this kind of grinding gave the same kind of a looking finish that we were accustomed to see, we called it smooth and had no criticism to make.

Then came the surface grinder where the edge or side of the wheel did the work, and immediately we began to criticize and condemn. For a new style of scratches had been introduced by the disk or cup wheel type of machine. The scratches were curved instead of straight, more plainly visible because we had forgotten that the straight lines were scratches, and the work didn't look pleasing to the eye trained to the older method.

It took much argument and demonstration to show that the surface was just as flat and just as smooth as tho these circular scratches didn't show. Slide valves and their seats were proved to be just as tight, tho these scratches were not visible. And tho the scratches show plainly, we now know that we can not detect the depth with any measuring instrument. They are so minute that they do not affect the tightness of a seat or the perfection of a bearing surface.

"Now the styles in scratches have apparently shifted to the grinding of gear teeth. The formed wheel which passes through the tooth space, leaves a straight-line scratch just as the old-type grinder or the gear cutter did on the flat surface. And as this



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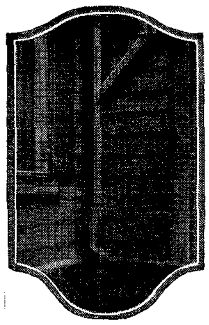

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

type came to be known first, here again we became accustomed to the straight style in scratches.

Later machines for grinding gear teeth by the generating method use a straight-sided wheel and work the gear past the side of the wheel. This gives us curved scratches of the same radius as the wheel, as with the disk or side-surface grinding. And once more we hear criticism in some quarters as to the quality of the work with the curved scratches.

But, as in the case of surface grinding, we can not measure the depth of these scratches, altho we have very delicate instruments, which "feel" the surface of the teeth to determine the correctness of the profile. And they do not show at all on a "tenth" indicator even tho the radius of the wheel is not very large.

As with the scratches on that flat surface, the only real test is that of service. Here again we are shown that our old notions were not sound and that the curved style in scratches is just as accurate as the "straight lines," even tho we have not yet become thoroughly accustomed to the newer curves.

SOME STRANGE THINGS ABOUT TASTE

"THE most unreliable of all the senses," is what taste is called by a writer in *The Fruit Products Journal* (New York). This sense is easily deceived, and the effects of other senses are frequently mistaken for it. What is believed to be the taste of a substance is often only its odor; and even sight and feeling are not without influence on it. Every one recognizes that one taste may be balanced or destroyed by another, as is the case with sweet and sour; but comparatively few know that one taste may be brought out or strengthened by an entirely different one. For instance, the sweetness of sugar is enhanced, under proper conditions, by salt or quinin. These and other odd things about the sense of taste are noted by the paper named above, from whose columns we quote the following passages:

A very important part in flavor impressions is played by the sense of smell. People who have no sense of smell have but an imperfect faculty of discrimination in regard to a specific flavor. The power of distinguishing the sweet, sour, the salt and the bitter, still exist for them, but they have, for instance, not the power to distinguish specifically the flavor of cheese and meat broth. Chloroform, alcohol and ether are described, as to taste, as sweet, sweet and pungent, bitter and pungent. As a matter of fact, chloroform and ether react as vigorously on the senses of taste and smell as on cold and pain nerves. Musk and asafetida, which it would appear must have an evil taste, produce in reality no taste sensation and work only on the sense of smell.

The sense of feeling usually accompanies flavor impressions. The cooling, burning, tart, even the sour and salt sensations, have, as a rule, a certain admixture of sensitiveness to feeling. The sense of taste is the easiest deceived; it is the most unreliable of all the senses. For this reason the sense of sight has a considerable influence on the sense of taste.

Wine-drinkers have no doubt that the red Bordeaux has a flavor very distinct from all white wines, and that nothing could be easier than to distinguish it from them. If we bind a person's eyes and give him red and white wine to taste, he will be able to decide correctly the first time. But when he has tasted backward and forward several times, he will begin, at least in the case of some white wines, to make mistakes.

Where, however, the flavor of the wines is decidedly different, as the writer found, this phenomenon does not occur, even after prolonged tasting.

In regard to beer, three persons were tried with four kinds of beer, with light beer, with dark beer, with pasteurized light and with Berlin Weiss beer. Owing to its characteristic flavor, the latter was always correctly recognized, light and dark beer were likewise never confounded with one another, but, on the other hand, mistakes were constantly made between the light and pasteurized light beer, as well as between the pasteurized light beer and the dark beer, the flavor of the pasteurized light beer being midway between the light and dark beers.

Compensation of flavor can be effected without the substances being chemically compensated. Anything unpleasantly acid can be corrected by means of sugar, also, to a certain extent, by salt. Extensive use is made of these properties in cooking and in the science of recipes. We also speak in such cases of flavor contrasts. Salts and sweets contrast; if salt and sweet substances are mixed in proper proportion we obtain a neutral flavor that is commonly designated insipid; in a flavor of such a neutral character nothing can be recognized of either of the components.

Salt and sour contrast in the same manner; there is no contrast flavor to bitter, and for this reason this flavor can not easily be compensated. One impression may also be promoted by another. Thus, according to Juntz, a 12 to 15 per cent. sugar solution is made sweeter by the addition of traces of salt or of quinin. In largely diluted sugar solutions, which no longer possess any sweet taste, the sweet flavor is also brought out by these two substances. Distilled water, in comparison with salt water or 2 per cent. sulfuric acid solution, tastes sweet. Acidity in wine increases its bitter flavor.

If the anode of a constant current is placed on the tongue, the cathode in contact with some other part of the body, there will be produced an acid, or if the arrangement is reversed a burning, usually described as alkaline flavor. If both electrodes rest on the tongue, there will be an acid flavor at the anode and an alkaline flavor at the cathode, which will continue as long as the current is maintained. When the circuit is opened, there is sometimes a momentary reverse of these flavors. Certainly, it is not the electricity, as such, that affects the tongue, but the products it forms on that organ, namely, the acid hydrogen ions and the alkaline hydroxyl ions.

Finally, we speak of a perverse taste, which causes food and drink to have a different taste to that experienced by normal individuals.

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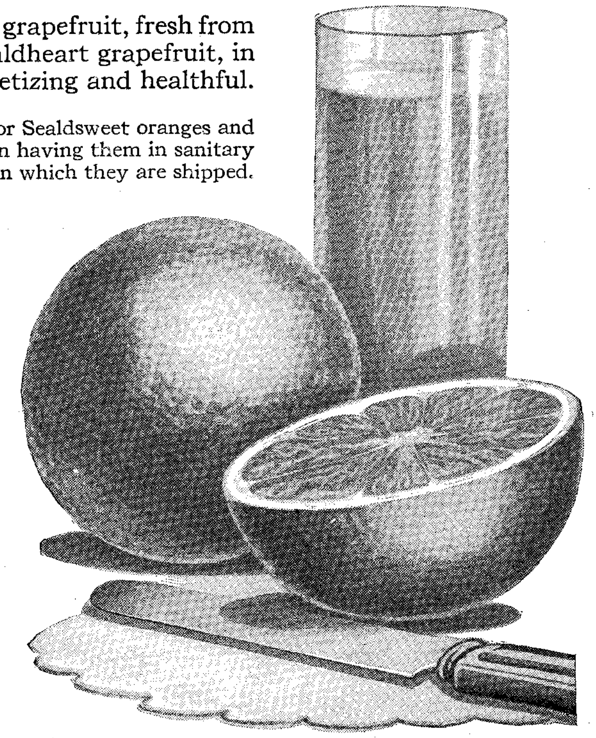

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

"HANDY" FEET

A MAN without hands, who can use his feet instead, is now on exhibition in London. There have been occasional instances where the foot has been trained to do duty as a hand, but apparently this case surpasses all predecessors in the degree of strength and skill shown. The writer of an article in *The British Medical Journal* (London) notes that determination and perseverance have enabled many men to turn misfortune to good account, and that no better instances of such efforts can be found than are offered by those who have lost their arms in infancy or have been born armless, and yet have succeeded in making their feet carry out all the necessary duties of the lost hands, and have thereby earned their own living. He continues:

> The cases of Miss Biffin in this country, of the Antwerp artist Charles Felu, and the German painter Heinrich Siepen, have always interested physiologists and surgeons. To these and others must be added Elroy, the armless man who is now exhibiting himself at Olympia, and whom we had the opportunity of examining recently. Elroy is thirty-five years old. He was born in Lancashire, and at the age of three his dress caught fire and he was so badly burnt that it was found necessary to amputate both arms through the shoulder-joints. After leaving school at sixteen years of age he worked for some years as an engraver, but for the last dozen years or so he has been exhibiting himself. In all his performances and in all that he does he uses his feet as grasping organs, seizing and holding objects between the great and second toes. This grasp is very powerful, so much so as to cause severe pain in the interposed forefinger of the observer. The range of adduction of the great toe is not more than usual in a child, but this movement is performed with a good deal of force. Flexion and extension of all the toes is free, and in extension they can be voluntarily separated one from another. The second and third toes can not be flexed independently of each other, but when flexion of the second is resisted the third can be further flexed, and the three inner toes of the right foot are used to depress the keys when he plays the cornet. Elroy wears ordinary ready-made shoes. When he uses both feet as hands the sitting posture is, of course, obligatory, but when only one foot-hand is being used he can stand for long spells on the other foot without fatigue, and maintains his balance without any difficulty. In the erect position and bearing the weight of the body the arches of the feet are low, but they are by no means flat, despite the first impression of flatness conveyed by first sight. The knees are normal. Owing to the frequent necessity of bringing the feet up to the mouth when eating and drinking or performing his toilet, the range of movements of the hip-joints is abnormally great. He can with great ease bring his knee up to his axilla, and even carry a lighted match with his right foot behind his neck and over his left shoulder, so as to light a cigaret held in his mouth. As is the case in professional contortionists—snake-men, as they are called in Germany—this extraordinary mobility is thought to be due

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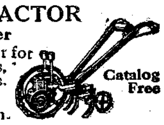

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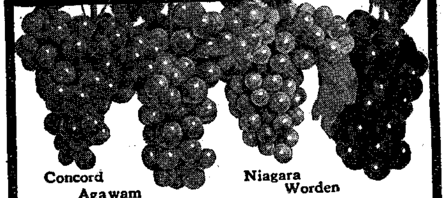

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to the extra extensivility of the antagonist muscles.

Mr. Elroy is not only able to pick up a match from the floor, but he can discriminate by touch between a half-crown piece and a penny, selecting either from his shoe, in which he keeps his money when he does not have to walk. The writer goes on:

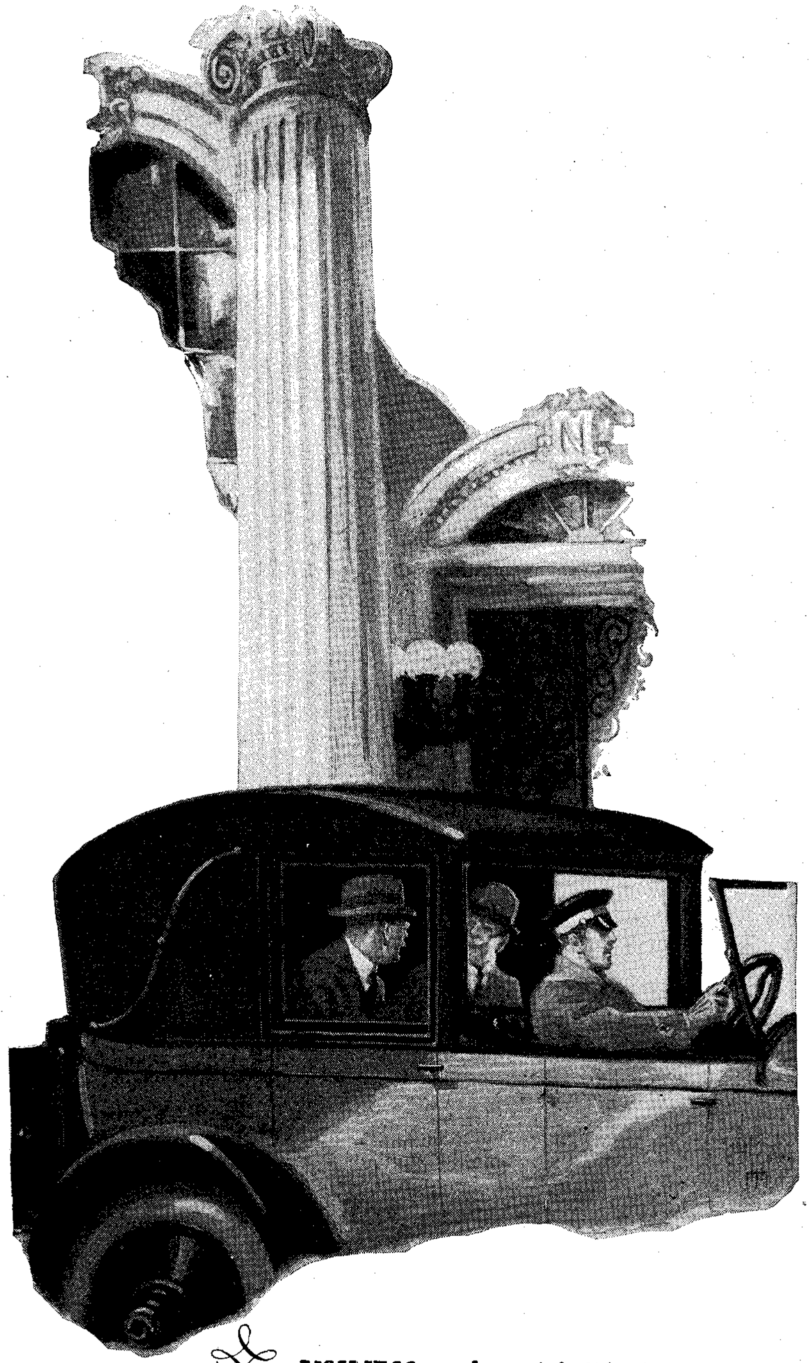
It was interesting to hear from him that the right foot is more expert than the left. He can write with either foot, but best with the right. It may be presumed that the motor areas of his brain which are responsible for movements of the upper limbs have atrophied, and that those controlling the lower limbs have developed beyond the normal in their stead. Still more, the nerve centers responsible for sensation and correlation and muscular sense must have enormously improved upon their usual condition in four-limbed persons. As regards the lower extremities, on which he so much relies, they show no peculiarities that may not be found in any healthy infant. All the movements of which he is capable, including hyperextension of the hips, can be done by a normal infant of a year old, with as free a range of movement as he possesses. In short, this case is an example of the preservation and cultivation in adolescence of infantile possibilities which usually are lost from disuse.

OUR PRIMITIVE BUILDING METHODS

THE lack of development of the small labor-saving machine in engineering construction reflects little credit on either the constructor or the equipment manufacturer, thinks the writer of an editorial in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York). Equipment for mass operations, as the steam-shovel and concrete-mixer, has been advanced far in mechanical perfection and in employment. So have special machines like the trench-excavator and the paving-mixer. It is in machines for individually small operations that development has lagged. He continues:

Building construction, which is pronouncedly a series of non-continuous processes of great variety, furnishes a particularly good example. Except for the high development of pneumatic tools in steel erection, we find very few light-task, labor-saving machines used. Carpentry, plastering, painting, are most commonly hand operations on large buildings, and are always manually performed in residence and other small building work. Why should acres of plaster in a modern large office or commercial building be put on with hand trowels and other acres of painting be a pail-and-brush operation? Why should yards of concrete floor be laboriously smoothed with hand floats? It is not beyond inventive skill to devise usable tools. Indeed, we already, it would appear, have the elements of successful tools in the cement-gun, the sand-blast, the paint-sprayer and the wooden-floor finisher.

All the backwardness does not, however, lie with the equipment manufacturer. Neither the contractor nor the artizan has progressed much beyond primitive thought in conducting many building operations. It does not seem possible for them to project their imagination beyond the hod and trowel in plastering or the bristle brush as a means of applying paint.



BUSINESS and social life in America are becoming more and more intertwined. Business is the dominant interest among big men, and efficiency ways and methods are under discussion far beyond the limits of plant and office. Under these conditions has the Royal Typewriter arrived and flourished. Its speed, endurance and clean-cut presswork have installed it particularly in the service of industrial leaders, and *kept it there in the face of all competition.*

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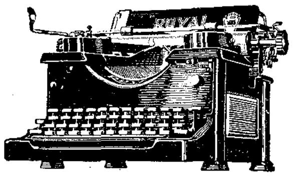

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR RECORD-BREAKING LOAN TO JAPAN

SOME EUROPEAN CRITIC has said that a chief fault in American character is our childish delight in breaking records. Whether this is so or not, it is certain that the daily press and the financial writers are eager to point out the record-breaking nature of the new loan to the Japanese Government. For months Japan paid the expenses of rebuilding after the earthquake out of her own funds at home and abroad, thus depreciating the value of the yen in the foreign exchange markets. But, as one newspaper writer points out, the Government was carefully waiting for the usual surplus of investment funds which characterizes the opening weeks of the new year. So there has just been floated in this country a $150,000,000 loan to Japan, which is the largest single governmental loan ever floated in this country, and is the largest international loan to be floated anywhere since the big British and French war loans, and will go to help repair the damages of what was probably the most disastrous of all earthquakes. Furthermore, the fact that the loan is being floated here is taken by many editors as proof of the new world-wide power of the American dollar. "Dollars Top the World," is one newspaper headline: "Jap Loan Puts U. S. on Top in World Finance," is another. The point is that New York rather than London is made the chief center of the financing.

Besides all these facts which make the loan highly important as a chapter in financial history, the New York *Times* is one of many papers to recognize that it "is not without weighty significance as a chapter in political history." "As a symbol and agency of enduring peace between the two countries, it should be of incalculable importance," declares the New York *World*. Bankers are not unaware of this aspect of the loan, for, as we read on the financial page of the New York *Tribune:* "In their view it is another step in cementing the cordial relations between the United States and Japan, important action to that end having been taken since the war in the Japanese participation in the disarmament conference and in the contributions raised in America for the relief of the earthquake sufferers." And the New York *Herald* points out that the eager desire to subscribe to the loan on the part of investors in California and other Pacific Coast States indicated "that there is no animosity to the loan in California nor in any other of the Western States, which are supposed to be anti-Japanese in sentiment." As one financial paper, the Boston *News Bureau*, puts it:

> We may have disputes in Washington between State department and House committeemen as to just what regard we owe to Japanese pride and good faith in the matter of immigration statutes. But there is no difference of opinion in any of our cities as to the credit, faith and deserts of the Japanese as a borrowing nation—the nation we once first revealed to the outer world.

The loan, which was heavily oversubscribed, was issued to the extent of $150,000,000 in dollars in New York, subscriptions on the continent of Europe being part of this American dollar loan. There was simultaneously floated in England an issue of £25,000,000. The dollar bonds pay 6½ per cent. interest, run for thirty years, are redeemable after fifteen years, and were originally offered at 92½ to yield 7.10 per cent. The purpose of the loan and certain other facts are thus noted in a statement by an agent of the Japanese Government:

> The proceeds of this loan are to be used, in part, to retire the outstanding balance of the Imperial Japanese Government 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan, First and Second Series, due February 15, 1925, and July 10, 1925, respectively, and, in part, to purchase materials and supplies for the reconstruction necessitated by the earthquake and fire of September, 1923.
>
> The Government's reconstruction program calls for an estimated expenditure by the Government of about $700,000,000, of which it is expected that about $300,000,000 will be spent in purchases outside of Japan. This latter sum is to be made available from the proceeds of this loan and from existing funds now at the disposal of the Japanese Government in New York and in London. It is the intention of the Government that the remainder of the funds for reconstruction purposes shall be raised in Japan.

This loan is of special importance to Americans, says Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, "because the proceeds will be spent largely in America in payment for materials and supplies needed by Japan in her reconstruction program." Another industrial leader, Guy E. Tripp, head of the Westinghouse Electric Company, who has just returned from Japan, has this to say of the Japanese and their loan:

> I am convinced that they will replace the plants and property destroyed, in enlarged and improved form, and soon will be moving forward to greater effort and larger accomplishment. But they will do the job faster if we help, and it will encourage them to have our support. They furnish us a great variety of commodities, buying in turn of our products in large quantity, and the sooner their house is in order the better it will be for the whole commercial world.
>
> The financial policies of the Japanese Government are sound, and the wealth of the country was actually increased by the World War.
>
> Viewing the loan in a restricted sense, we shall be financing purchases here of reconstruction material, but the transaction has other and probably more important aspects. It is another progressive step by the United States as a financial Power.

Treasury officials, we read in one of the Washington dispatches, "see very prudent handling by Japan of her cash resources in the fact that tho the loss from last year's earthquake ran into billions, it is only now, six months after the disaster, that the island empire seeks cooperation from foreign investment markets." In other words, says the financial editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

> Japan dealt with her financial problems in their entirety, rather than piecemeal. She has made one job of the whole matter. She need give no further thought to foreign financing for seven years. She can devote her full attention to the reconstructive effort. By the same token the foreign markets for her securities are assured freedom from disturbance for a considerable stretch of years.

And it is pointed out in the New York *Herald* that—

> From the standpoint of the investor the Japanese loan will undoubtedly prove attractive. A strong Government, with a stable currency, a nation whose existence antedates the Christian era, is offering more than 7 per cent. for an amount of money insignificant in comparison with her great resources.
>
> From the standpoint of American business the loan is in the best interests of the United States, for Japan will spend most of the proceeds here in buying materials for reconstruction. The United States is already the best customer of Japan and her chief source of supply, while every year Japanese trade is becoming more important in our own industrial life.

The only objections to this loan come from some of the Japanese newspapers which think that the interest rate is altogether too high. Our financial writers are inclined to dismiss much of this talk as political. It is intimated, too, that the Japanese Government may not object to such criticism which may have helped give investors the idea that they are securing a great bargain. They point out that interest rates are comparatively high in Japan, and that a high rate was necessary to insure the success of such a huge issue.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 13.—Fifteen Separatists and five inhabitants of Pirmasens, Germany, are killed when a mob attacks and drives the Separatists out of town. At Durkheim six Separatists are killed in an anti-Separatist outbreak, and two are killed in a similar disturbance at Kaiserlautern.

February 15.—As the result of a dispute with the Egyptian Government over the question of admission of visitors to the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen, Howard Carter, American archeologist, is not permitted to enter the tomb and resume excavation work.

February 16.—Dr. Leopold von Hoesch is formally received as the new German Ambassador to France by President Millerand.

The Japanese naval department announces that Japan has completed the initial operation of dismantling certain ships in conformity with the Washington Disarmament Treaty.

Dock workers in all British ports strike for an advance of two shillings a day.

The American cruiser *Richmond* arrives at Vera Cruz from Puerto Mexico, bringing four American oil-men and 38 other refugees, including Englishmen, Spaniards and Frenchmen. After a successful campaign on the Western front and the capture of Guadalajara, which is said to have ended the rebels' formal resistance, President Obregon returns to Mexico City.

Twenty-five hundred tons of opium in excess of the amount justified by medical and scientific use are produced yearly, according to conclusions reached by the health organization of the League of Nations.

February 17.—The presence of the cruiser in Mexican waters deemed no longer necessary, the American war vessel *Richmond* leaves Vera Cruz to join the American fleet.

British warehouse workers and dockside railmen strike in sympathy with the dock workers.

February 18.—On his proposal for a 20 per cent. increase in taxation, Premier Poincaré receives a majority vote of only 61 in the Chamber of Deputies.

Dictator von Kahr and General von Lossow, head of the Bavarian Army, resign, and Premier von Knilling, who stept aside to make room for the dictatorship of Von Kahr, resumes complete authority in Bavaria.

The French franc depreciates to 4.08 cents, as against the normal rate of 20 cents.

DOMESTIC

February 13.—One hundred and sixty Democrats agree at a party caucus to vote for the Garner substitute tax plan, with its 44 per cent. maximum surtax rate.

In a letter to Chairman Johnson of the House Immigration Committee, Secretary Hughes says that the proposals of the Johnson immigration bill which "single out Japanese immigrants for exclusion" are inconsistent with the Treaty of 1911 and should be eliminated.

Forty-eight indictments are returned by the Williamson County, Illinois, grand jury, following its investigation of the

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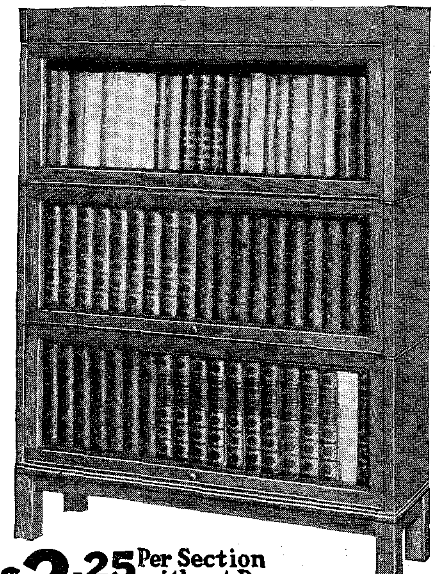

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

acts of Glenn Young, dry-raid leader, and of the arrest of the foreman of the grand jury, and other alleged illegal acts.

Senator Wheeler introduces a resolution calling for an investigation of the Attorney-General by the Senate judiciary committee.

Attorney-General Daugherty informs the President that the Government had recovered up to February 1 more than $4,500,000 in prosecuting war fraud cases, and that there are claims by the Government in which negotiations for settlement are pending involving $41,000,000, and that court action is under way for the recovery of $62,000,000. Every Federal court, he says, is congested.

The Senate adopts the Dill resolutions calling for an examination of the transactions leading up to the Colombian Treaty, ratified in 1921, and for an investigation of all oil matters in which Americans are interested in other parts of the world.

Diplomatic relations with Honduras are severed because of the failure of the political factions in Honduras to reach an agreement under which constitutional government can be restored by peaceful means.

February 14.—President Coolidge withdraws the name of Silas H. Strawn as special counsel in the naval oil-lease investigation after being notified that the nomination will not be confirmed by the Senate.

The total membership of the American Red Cross, it is announced, is 3,471,000, the highest figure since the close of the war.

The Maryland House of Delegates defeats the State Prohibition enforcement bill by a vote of 72 to 39.

February 15.—Senator Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, is accidentally shot and seriously wounded during a pistol duel between Prohibition agents and bootleggers in Washington.

President Coolidge orders all preparations for the Polar flight of the *Shenandoah* to be stopt until Congress approves the expedition.

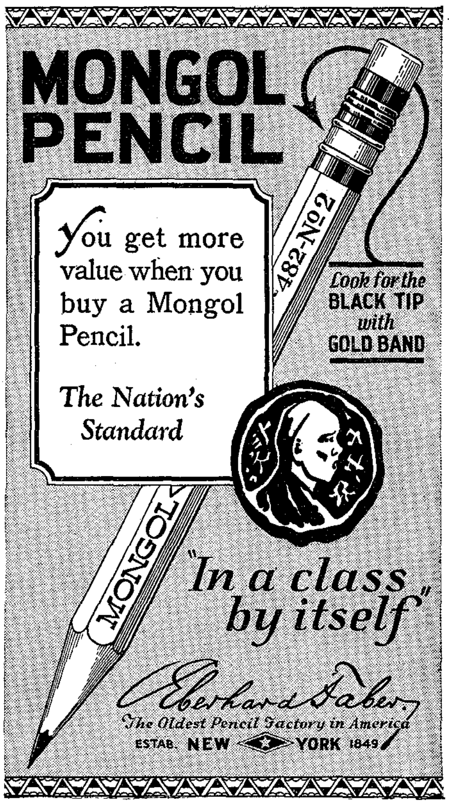
Owen J. Roberts, of Philadelphia, Republican, is named by President Coolidge as one of the counsel in the oil-lease cases, to succeed Silas H. Strawn.

The Senate Foreign Relations committee reports favorably on the Treaty with Great Britain establishing the twelve-mile limit for searching vessels suspected of rum-running.

February 16.—The Senate confirms the nomination of ex-Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio to be one of the government counsel to prosecute all legal actions growing out of the naval oil-lease scandal.

The famous Morgan Library in New York is turned over by J. Pierpont Morgan, son of the founder of the library, to six trustees appointed to administer it as a restricted public reference library. The library and endowment are valued at $8,500,000.

The House adopts the Walsh resolution directing proceedings to recover sections 16 and 36 within naval oil-reserve No. 1, in California, now operated by the Standard Oil Company of California.



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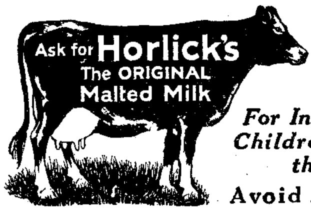

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February 17.—The oldest known building in the world still standing has been found by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the University Museum of Philadelphia at Tel el Obeid, Babylonia, four miles from Ur of Biblical fame, it is announced by Dr. George B. Gordon, director of the Philadelphia Museum. The building is said to be more than 6,000 years old.

February 18.—Secretary of the Navy Edwin L. Denby resigns, his resignation to take effect on March 10.

Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador to Belgium, is selected by President Coolidge to be Ambassador to Italy, to succeed Richard Washburn Child, retired.

Thirteen people are burned to death in a tenement fire in New York, supposed to have originated from a lighted cigaret.

A conference of Democratic leaders, held in Chicago, decides that William G. McAdoo shall continue as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, the conference holding that his honesty and integrity have "stood the test of a most searching investigation."

A subcommittee of miners and operators of the central competitive bituminous field agree to a renewal of the present miners' wage scale for a term of three years.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, introduce resolutions calling for Congressional investigation of the Treasury Department.

February 19.—With the radical bloc joining hands with the Democrats, the House passes the Garner substitute for the Mellon tax bill by a tellers' vote of 222 to 196.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana introduces a resolution naming five Senators, including himself, to make an inquiry into the Attorney-General's department.

The New York State Senate passes a bill providing for a 25 per cent. reduction in the 1923 personal income tax.

Leigh C. Palmer, President of the United States Fleet Corporation, cuts $18,000 off the annual salaries of four of the vice-presidents of the Corporation, and says that corresponding reductions will be made all along the line.

The Deadly Drink.—They've planted J. Josephus Jinks, we ne'er shall see him more; he bought himself illicit drinks at Batwing's Bootleg Store. I often warned him when we met to shun the bootleg graft; I said, "Your craw is always wet with beakers you have quaffed; you've had a wondrous run of luck, which can not last alway, and in the undertaker's truck you'll ride, upon a day." He said, "My works are copper lined, they bear a guaranty; there is no liquor, you will find, can put a crimp in me. Let sissy men avoid the gin and walk the templar's road; they're lined with cheaper grades of tin that liquor might corrode. I do not like to see the young their time to booze devote, but I have whiskers on my tongue, asbestos in my throat." He made that day his daily trek, and poured some booze inside, then wound his legs around his neck and yelled three times and died. And other wights may wot and wist that they have copper flues, but human works can't long resist the poisoned bootleg booze.—*Walt Mason in The Ohio State Journal.*

The POSTAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

"Growing like a bank"

"Its policyholders are its depositors"

"Agents do not bring them in"

Words of praise from those who know

(SCENE: After dinner at the Club; Banker Allwyn is chatting with Goodsell, a real estate broker, formerly a life-insurance man, and the question of insurance protection comes up.)

Allwyn: "After all, Brother Goodsell, I want to tell you something which is a sure boost for the business you used to be in, and that is when a man asks me for credit I always ask him how much life insurance he carries."

Goodsell: "And I reckon you also ask him what companies he's in."

Allwyn: "Oh, I don't bother so much about the companies; like the churches, they're all good; they have to be, don't they?"

Goodsell: "Sure thing. State supervision looks out for that."

Allwyn: "Of course the oldest companies are mentioned more frequently, but the comparatively younger ones also bob up pretty often, and particularly the Postal Life."

Goodsell: "Why, the Postal's not so very young. I remember because I used to fight it 15 years ago."

Allwyn: "'Twas sound from the start, wasn't it?"

Goodsell: "Yes, 'twas sound but it was—well—well, we said it was an experiment."

Allwyn: "Why?"

Goodsell: "Oh, because it got business direct, personally at the Home Office or by mail and didn't send out agents or have branch offices."

Allwyn: "Well, even so, the Company seems to have made good all right."

Goodsell: "Sure thing; it has policyholders in every state, and in Canada, too, and has its own building on Fifth Avenue at 43d Street. I believe there is no company better known in our country."

Allwyn: "What do you consider the strong points that helped the Postal win out?"

Goodsell: "Well, low cost, dealing direct with the public, and the privilege to pay premiums monthly if one so desires; then there's a 9½% annual dividend guaranteed in the policy, and there's a free medical examination through the Company's Health Bureau which helps keep its policyholders 'fit.'"

Allwyn: "That's pretty good, isn't it?"

Goodsell: "Sure thing; and I want to tell you that just as soon as I can afford to take out another policy, it's going to be in the Postal."

Allwyn: "That seems to me to be good sense, for it's based on safety, saving and service. Why, the Postal Life is growing just like a bank; its policyholders are its depositors—agents do not bring them in. And now I want to put you wise to something else; I've carried a Postal Life policy for ten years or so myself, but didn't tell you about it for I just wanted to feel you out."

Goodsell: "Well, the reaction, as they call it, was O. K., wasn't it?"

Allwyn: "It certainly was and it's kind of pleasant to feel that each of us has a highly-prized mutual friend in the Postal. Isn't that so?"

Goodsell: "You've said it, and unless I miss my guess, we'll both prize the Postal Life more as time goes on, and there are over 25,000 other policyholders who feel the same way."

Allwyn: "Now, you've said it. Have a fresh cigar."

The foregoing business chat is typical of many others that must be taking place, since similar sentiments are reflected in letters that come to the Company from far and near, in praise of its method and in appreciation of its treatment. It is indeed the Company of

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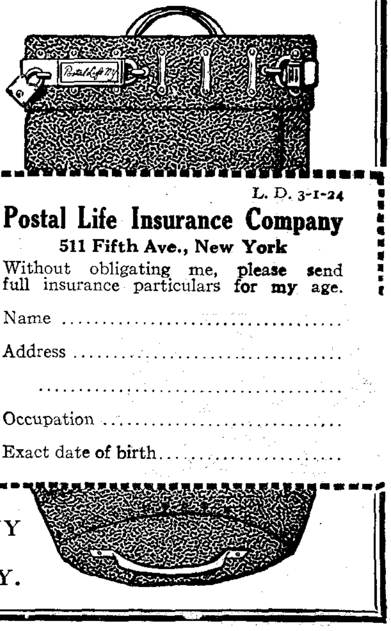

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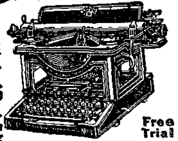

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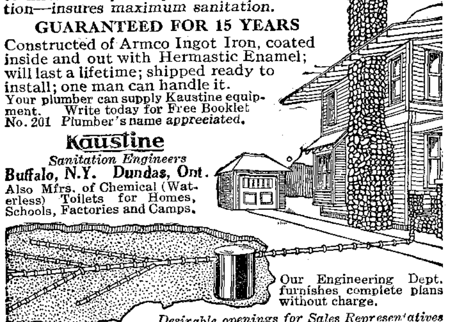

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. MacL.," Providence, R. I.—"What is the meaning of the word *autoclave?*"

The word *autoclave* is defined, as, "(1) a French steam-tight stewpan; (2) a gas-tight vessel of metal used for heating liquid under pressure."

"J. F.," Washington, D. C.—"Please explain the proper way of splitting the word *designate.* It is stated by some that it should be split *des-ignate,* while others say it should be divided *desig-nate.*"

The FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* indicates the division into syllables as *des-ig-nate,* so that both of the divisions indicated are permissible.

"O. R. C.," New York City.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word *banquet.* We have had some discussion on this subject, one person contending that the pronunciation was *ban-kwet,* and another *ban-ket.* Which is correct?"

There are two words, each with different pronunciation. The feast is *ban-kwet;* the firing station or bank behind an earthwork is *ban-ket.*

"A. T.," Ontario, Canada.—"Please give me some information concerning the term *Socinianism.*"

The Catholic Encyclopedia, vol. 14, p. 113, gives the following: "*Socinianism,* the body of doctrine held by one of the numerous Antitrinitarian sects to which the Reformation gave birth. The Socinians derive their name from two natives of Siena, Lelio Sozzini (1525–1562) and his nephew, Fausto Sozzini (1539–1604). The surname is variously given, but its Latin form, Socinus, is that currently used. It is to Fausto, or Faustus Socinus, that the sect owes its individuality, but it arose before he came into contact with it. In 1546 a secret society held meetings at Vicenza in the Diocese of Venice to discuss, among other points, the doctrine of the Trinity. Among the members of this society were Blandrata, a well-known physician, Alciatus, Gentilis, and Lelio, or Laelius Socinus. The last-named, a priest of Siena, was the intimate friend of Bullinger, Calvin, and Melanchthon. The object of the society was the advocacy not precisely of what were afterwards known as Socinian principles, but of Antitrinitarianism."

"U. J. N.," New York City.—"Kindly settle the following: 'A' said it is correct to say 'He lit a match and kept it *lit,*' while 'B' contends that it is better to say, 'He lit a match and kept it *lighted.*'"

Lit is a form sometimes condemned as erroneous, but regarded by the dictionaries as an alternative —*lit, lighted. Lit* has been used as good English for many generations and is still in good usage to-day. Grammarians have condemned many regularities of conjugation such as this one, for their tendency has been toward the preservation of uniformity, but that does not entitle them to condemn a form that is well-established. The sentence you give should read, "He *lit* a match and kept it *alight.*"

"A. H.," New York City.—"Which of the following two expressions is correct—'conjure a vision' or 'conjure up a vision'?"

Either form is correct, and a particular meaning dictates the form to be used. If you mean, "to accomplish by supernatural aid; to affect by magic," the first form is correct. But if you mean, "to summon, raise, bring or drive away by supernatural or magic art," the second form is correct.

"A. S. D.," Amherst, Mass.—"A friend uses the following expression, 'Do you want I should do this?' I know it is wrong, but can not explain the reason correctly. Will you help me, please?"

The sentence is faulty in two respects. While *to want* is indeed a synonym of *to wish,* it implies "to be without" or "to be in need of," whereas *to wish* is "to have a desire for"; evidently the meaning intended. And in either case whether *want* or *wish* is implied the conjunction *that* should not be omitted. "Do you *wish that* I should do this?" is the proper form of the sentence.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Stag at Eve.—"Can't get a girl, eh—are you going to stag 'er?"

"If I can get the stuff."—*Octopus.*

How It Started.—"At any rate, Mrs. Murphy, no one can say I'm two-faced."

"Faith, no, Mrs. Jones. Sure, an' if yer were, you'd leave that 'un at 'ome."—*Melbourne Punch.*

Those Candid Friends.—The Author (posing)—"When I write far into the night I find great difficulty in getting to sleep."

The Friend—"Then why don't you read over what you've written?"—*Klods Hans (Christiania).*

If So, Raise the Right Hand.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to a cop has said,
When past the limit he has sped,
"Gee, why donchu pinch that guy ahead?"
—*Motor Age.*

Can He Keep Her There?—GENTLEMAN wishes room and board with garage space for wife in refined private home; meals for himself when in town. Specify terms and location in reply. References. P 43.—*Want Ad. in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Wise Prof.—Prof.—"Why are you taking this course, Mr. Brown?"

Stude—"Er-well, because I am very fond of the subject. It gives me a new insight into the problems which-er-I'm called upon to meet in every-day life. It has been an inspiration to me."

Prof.—"Very good. Now Mr. Smith, you tell one."—*The Columns.*

L'Homme Galant.—A Frenchman was courting an English girl. Her mother said, mischievously:

"Now, monsieur, if my daughter and I were both drowning, which would you save first?"

With great presence of mind, he replied: "I would save madame and I would perish with mademoiselle!"—*London News.*

R-r-r-revenge!—Little Jack had been so persistently naughty that mother just had to give him a good spanking, and all that afternoon a desire for revenge rankled in his little breast.

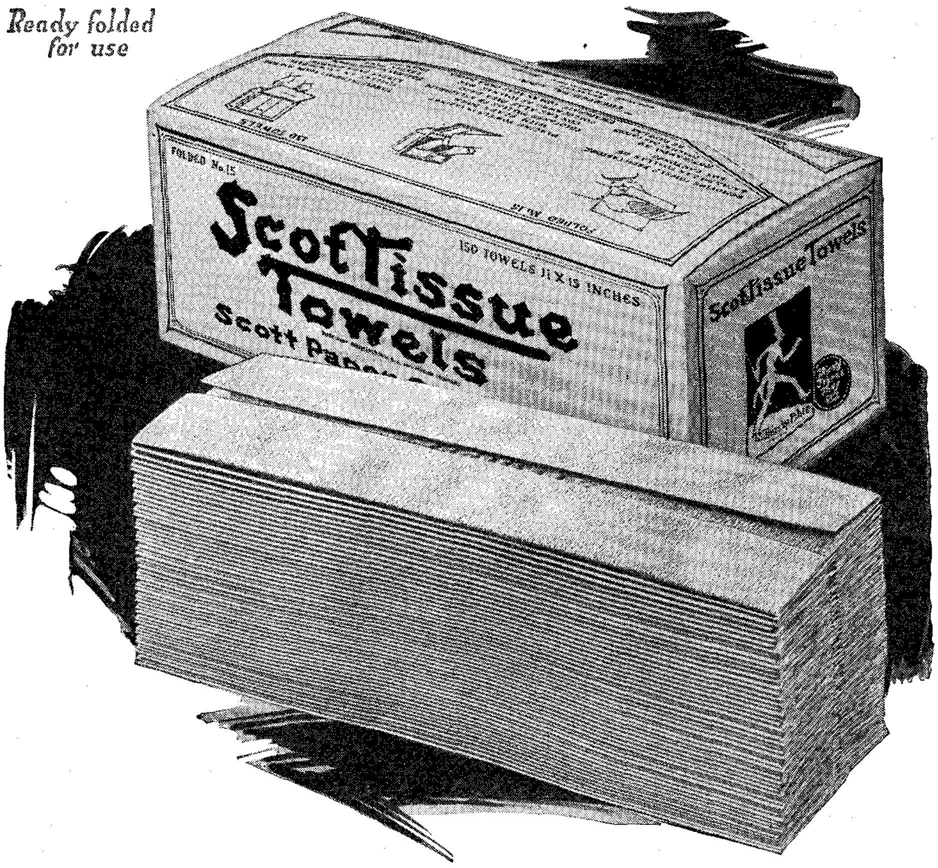
At length bedtime came, and kneeling down, he said his evening prayer, asking a blessing upon all the members of the family individually—except one. Then, rising, he turned to his mother with a triumphant look, saying as he climbed into bed, "I s'pose you noticed you wasn't in it."—*The Christian Guardian.*

Tactics.—Their boat was drifting idly, the sun shone above, and the sea was serene; while she was sitting snugly. Then he proposed.

From the opposite end of the craft she gazed at him calmly. Then she said:

"As a matter of common sense, realizing that we are in this boat, on water more than fifty feet deep, and if you were going to act as you should act if I accepted you, we would be capsized, I will decline your proposal at this moment—but, George, row as fast as you can to the shore and ask me again."

That girl will make a good wife.—*Boston Globe.*



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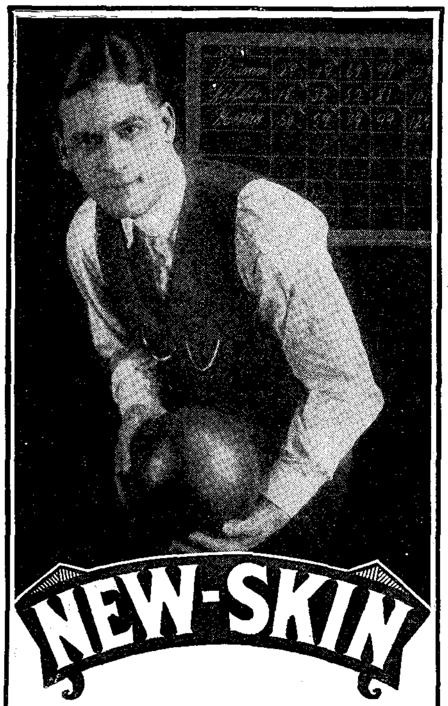

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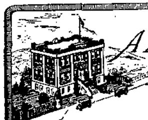

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THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

Ins and Outs.—America takes a great interest in England, says a writer. Yes, and from.—*London Ideas.*

So, There.—"If your father heard your stupid answers, it would make him turn in his grave!"

"It couldn't. He was cremated."—*Kasper* (*Stockholm*).

More Serious.—The Man (gloomily)—"I was told to go abroad at once."

The Girl—"Nonsense! These doctors mustn't frighten you out of your life like that."

The Man—"It wasn't a doctor. It was a lawyer."—*London Opinion.*

Position Firmly Held.—Hiram Johnson brands as a lie the report that he will retire from the race. We have never said that he would. What we said was that the race would retire from Hiram, and right there we have planted our flag and it shall not be hauled down.—*Houston Post.*

Symptoms.—"Pardon me, professor, but last night your daughter accepted my proposal of marriage. I have called this morning to ask if there is any insanity in your family."

"There must be."—*Yale Record.*

Give Her Time.—Rastus—"Ah wants a divorce. Dat woman jes' talk, talk, talk, night an' day. Ah cain't get no rest and dat talk am drivin' me crazy."

Young Lawyer—"What does she talk about?"

Rastus—"She doan' say."—*Life.*

Burned Out.—Scene—Village post-office.

Stranger—"May I use the telephone?"

Postmistress—"I'm afraid it's out of order, sir. You see, Colonel Crusher left his golf-clubs in the train yesterday, and he's just been telling the railway company about it."—*Windsor Magazine* (*London*).

His, But Not Hers.—An old colored janitor's employer asked him why he was sporting around in his Sunday clothes when it wasn't a holiday.

"Well, you see, boss," he replied, "I'm celebratin' my golden wedding."

"But isn't your wife celebrating it with you?"

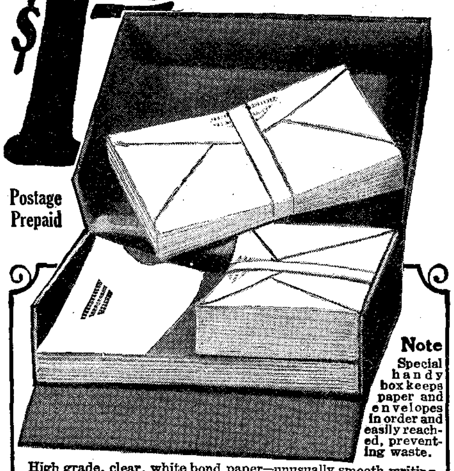
"Oh, Mandy! She ain't got nothin' to do with it. She's jes' my third wife."—*Boston Transcript.*

Complete Arrangements.—"Crimson Gulch hasn't parking space enough to accommodate the automobiles that come to town."

"No, sir," answered Cactus Joe. "This here is a growing community with expenses to meet. If we can't ketch a flivver for speedin' we get it fur standin' still."—*Washington Star.*

Absolutely.—At a lecture, the speaker orated fervently: "He drove straight to his goal. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but prest forward, moved by a definite purpose. Neither friend nor foe could delay him, nor turn him from his course. All who crossed his path did so at their own peril. What would you call such a man?"

"A truck driver!" shouted a voice from the audience.—*Forbes's Magazine.*



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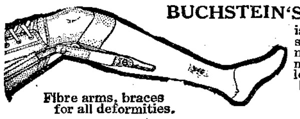

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